THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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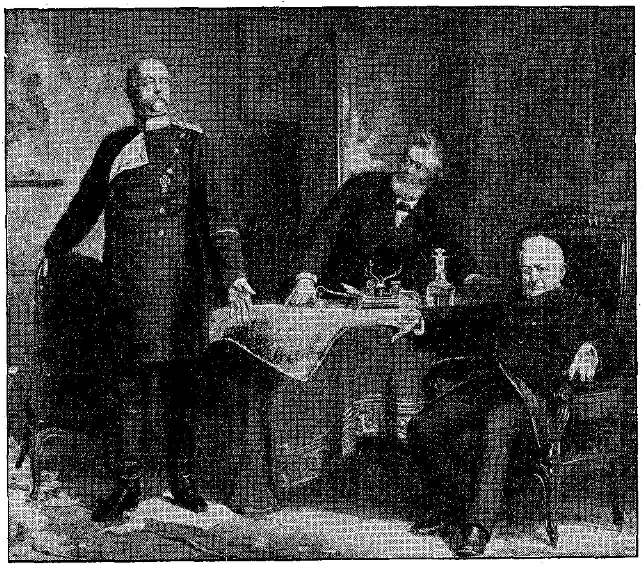
TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

BOLSHEVISM THREATENING THE WORLD

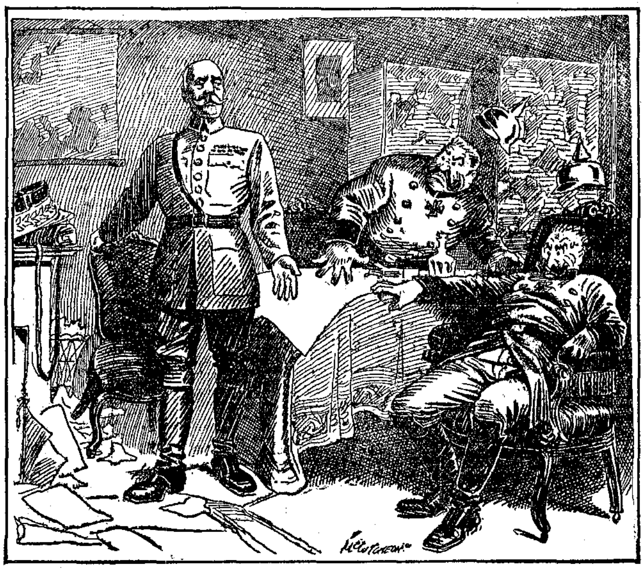
A SHUDDER runs through the Western nations as they watch the millions of Central Europe plunge from autocracy to anarchy, and our publicists begin to ask if we must fight again against the new foe. "Must we save the world from anarchy?" is on every lip, and the fact that such questions as these are being asked everywhere is proof enough, as *The New Republic* (New York) notes, that "the war does not end when the enemy surrenders." Ex-President Taft, calling attention in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* to the sweep of Bolshevism through Germany and Austria, declares that this new movement may "stop short of nothing but a massacre of all who are respectable, thrifty, educated, or decent," and he hints that our armies may yet be needed to aid Russia to her feet, and to help the Austrian people "regain self-control denied them by the bloody hands of anarchy and mob rule." The Socialist New York *Call* protests against this as a demand for the inauguration of "a war of imperialism," in which our own "financial and commercial dynasties" would seek to aid the like "German brood." In other words, "it is a Holy Alliance of the 'respectable, thrifty, educated, or decent,'" which *The Call* thinks the ex-President would form against the "mob." Yet some of our most representative editors, as they watch the progress of the German revolution, are by no means certain that the war for democracy is not to be followed by a war against anarchy. Press dispatches tell us that the all-Socialist Government of Germany is aiming at an understanding with Russia, and one correspondent hears that "some of the German and Russian Bolsheviki go so far as to talk of a common resistance to the Western Powers." Other dispatches tell how thousands of German soldiers, without orders and unrestrained by their officers, are filling the long troop-trains and coming back to the German cities over which the red flag now floats. If Germany's "wild men succeed in enlisting in their support the brutish elements of the German Army" it will be a serious thing for the world, the New York *Globe* believes. Bolshevism, this New York daily warns its readers, is not only "antidemocratic and autocratic, but is aggressive," and "if the power that remains with Russia and Germany is hurled at the democratic world in a new enterprise of conquest, the peace may not be of long duration." Mr. Frank H. Simonds, the conservative and well-informed military critic of the New York *Tribune*, turns his attention from problems of strategy to those of peace, and comes to the similar conclusion that there is no sound reason for indulging in "immediate expectations of a return to old conditions of peace and quiet." He notes the parallelism between the early events of the respective revolutions in Russia and Germany, and reminds us that the Russian revolution was brought about by German influence "and based upon the ideas of the German Socialists." He further recalls the fact that in both countries the basis of revolution was "hunger, aggravated by

BEFORE AND AFTER.

The Imperial ruler and Friedrich Ebert, the Socialist tailor, who succeeded him as head of the German Government.



BISMARCK IN VERSAILLES—1871.



From the Chicago "Tribune." Copyrighted, 1918, by John T. McCutcheon.

FOCH IN VERSAILLES—1918.

RETRIBUTION.

At the left the painting from the seventies shows Bismarck as the dominant standing figure. Mr. Thiers, representing the French Government, is sinking in his chair, and Mr. Favre is seen leaning across the table as the Iron Chancellor demands the surrender of Alsace-Lorraine.

At the right the drawing by McCutcheon (with due apologies to Wagner, painter of the picture on the left) shows figures reasonably familiar to the world. This time the dominating person, however, is Marshal Foch, and among the topics discust is Alsace-Lorraine.

military defeat." But Russia's progress from the Lvoff-Miliukoff cabinet to that of Kerensky and from that to the rule of Lenine and Trotzky took months, whereas within a week after the Kaiser's abdication the German Government was controlled by the independent or radical Socialists, and the *bourgeoisie* were entirely excluded. This, says Mr. Simonds, is passing "very rapidly from the tyranny of autocracy to the tyranny of anarchy," and he continues:

> "If the recent course of events in Germany be not promptly changed, nothing seems more certain than that we shall at no distant time find ourselves facing eastward over the Rhine upon a vast seething mass of anarchy, extending from the Rhine to the Siberian wastes and including within its limits the 300,000,000 people of Russia, Germany, and Austria.
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> "If the present movement in Germany continues we shall find also that the hostility which swept over Russia after the revolution, the hostility for the Western nations, the hatred of Britain and of America as reactionary states, will appear in Germany.
>
> "All contemporary signs point to the swift arrival in Germany of exactly the same sort of control which has plunged Russia into anarchy and ruin. German autocracy has failed in its effort to make over the world, but German socialism, which has already conquered Russia and Germany and has invaded Austria and Bulgaria, is not less hostile to the Western form of democracy than was German autocracy.
>
> "The thing Americans as a mass do not and can not understand is that to the German and Russian Socialists the American form of democracy seems more hideous than their own expiring autocracies. The men who now control the German and Russian revolutions are as hostile to the form of representative democracy under which we live as we should be to the Hohenzollern or Hapsburg rule, which was for them but an intermediate stage between slavery and complete liberation.
>
> "A new war of ideas has begun between Central Europe and the Western nations. It may lead to a new war before the old war has finally been liquidated. It seems bound to lead to new horrors and fresh anarchy. It may preclude any settlement such as the league of nations provided, because the Germans and Russians of the revolution may refuse to deal with nations which they regard as reactionary and capitalistic. To national war *international* class war may now succeed, will now succeed if Germany and Russia can bring it about."

The Kaiser, who, it was said, had violently protested that he would never abandon his people in their hour of distress, abdicated on November 9, and fled to a castle in Holland, where he was interned by the Dutch Government. For the present, Wilhelm, Count von Hohenzollern, seems to be safe from such a fate as overtook Nicholas Romanof, but it is impossible to pick up any newspaper without reading suggestions for inflicting upon him a punishment fitting his crimes. Before and after the Kaiser's abdication, Germany's minor princes were accepting the situation and abdicating at the rate of two or three a day. The red wave within a week was sweeping away all of Germany's dynasties, a Red Guard like that in Russia appeared as if by magic to defend the red flags that were soon flying over the cities and factories and fortresses and palaces of the most thickly populated regions of Germany. This guard soon took control of all news channels and the train service. Bavarian Socialists declared an independent republic, but the German revolution soon appeared to lose its separatist character, and the aim of the Socialists now seems to be a single German republic, which, it may be noted, German Austria is thought likely to enter. *Soviets* or Soldiers' and Workmen's Councils were at once organized in the chief cities of northern Germany, as well as among the soldiers and sailors. Amsterdam dispatches told of the conversion of the Reichstag building into a soldiers' camp where travel-stained Red Guards munched their army bread in luxurious upholstered chairs. Loyal officers in Berlin fought the crowds with machine guns, but if the dispatches may be believed there was comparatively little bloodshed during the first days following the Kaiser's exit. Perhaps one reason for this was the prompt announcement of Field-Marshal von Hindenburg and of the Commander of the Eastern Army that they and their troops would support the new régime. Upon the abdication of the Kaiser, Prince Max was succeeded as Chancellor by the Socialist Friedrich Ebert. Germany's Government by November 14 consisted "exclusively of Socialists, responsible to *Soviets* chosen by organized workers and in which the remainder of the population has no voice." This, continues Mr. Arno Dosch-Fleurot, the New York *World's* Copenhagen correspondent, "is Lenine's program and is as conscious a form of Bolshevism as the present Russian Government." While the new régime was forming at Berlin, radical doctrines were being openly preached in Sweden, Holland, Spain, and Switzerland.

The raising of the red flag in Austria and Germany as well as Russia, and the possible spread of what our editors generally call Bolshevism to other countries, is described by the St. Louis

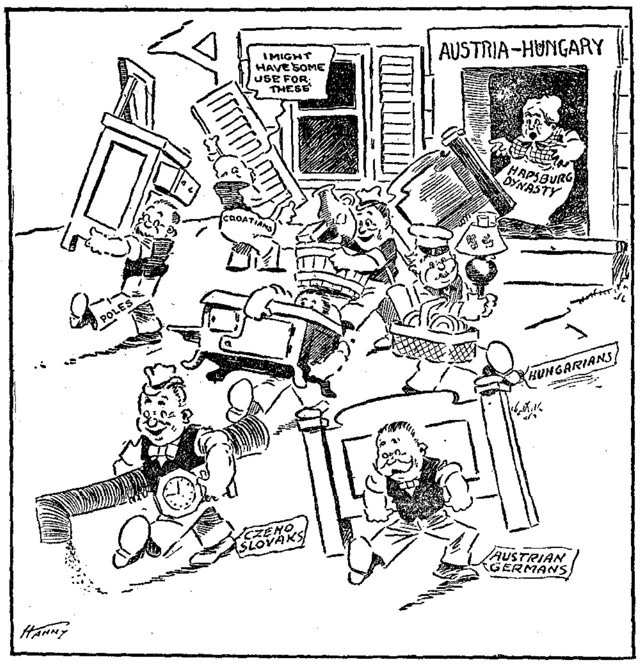
Star "as the worst menace to democracy that now exists since autocracy has been overthrown." It has been predicted again and again that a German revolution would be impossible, because of the discipline, comparative prosperity, and temperament of the German people. It was a German philosopher, the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* recalls, who said, "Germany can never have a revolution, because it is *verboten*." But, this newspaper observes, the might that enforces obedience has been broken and with its passing "the potency of *verboten* has disappeared." When a people long regulated by superior authority find that authority removed, they have, it is remarked, "no inherent restraints from the excesses of individual license." As *The Globe-Democrat* sums it up:

"Autocracy and anarchy would seem to be at opposite poles, but it is only a step from one to the other. Lower the eagles of despotic imperialism and instantly the red flag is raised."

Similarly, the New York *Evening Sun* finds the most unfortunate feature of the situation to be the fact that the German people have been so long left "utterly untutored in the art of self-government." It declares that there is not "in all Germany one-hundredth part of the political knowledge which was assembled in Philadelphia one hundred and thirty-one years ago, to give this people the constitution which has proved so efficient and enduring." The New York *Tribune* tells its readers that "there is more in common, emotionally and psychically, between Russian and German proletarians than has often been clear"—

"The soul of the proletariat in both countries is a peasant, envious, gloomy soul. The Russian got his socialism from the German; and it suited both equally, because it was a socialism of fear, hatred, and revenge. The German, like the Russian, submitted to a million tyrannies in helpless despair, sublimated his grievances by faith in the divine right of kings, believing it less and less, and went stolidly on with an existence of terrific repressions.

"Now suddenly banish all the *verboten* signs, lift the private and social and political restraints, give control of Germany to the Bolshevik proletariat of Berlin—and what will happen? "Nobody knows."



BREAKING UP HOUSEKEEPING IN AUSTRIA.

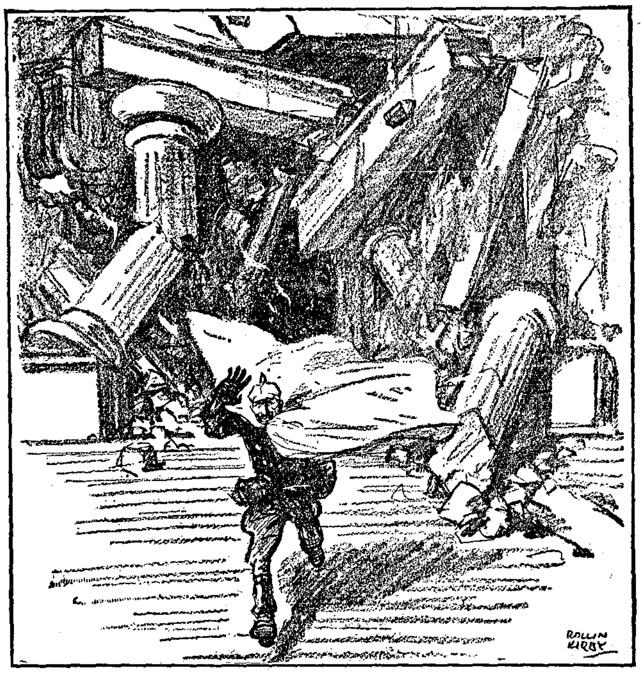
—Hanny in the St. Joseph *News-Press*.

The New York *World* recalls that the Germans have long been taught that "regard for the rights of others is an unworthy manifestation of weakness," and continues:

"It will be a sorry day for the overlords and supermen of the Empire if, recognizing enemies at home, the people in their wrath apply to them the practises in which they have become so expert when operating on foreign soil. . . . . .

"In Russia brutish ignorance long oppressed produced its perfect fruit. In Germany frightfulness as a national trait may yet find tragic illustration at home."

On the other hand, we find the Hartford *Courant* convinced that the scientific socialism of Germany can never develop the disorder that was bound to accompany the Bolshevism inherited from the old Russian nihilism. The Boston *Globe* lays stress on the superior education of the German people, reminding us that whereas "Russia was predominantly illiterate, in Germany illiteracy is less than 1 per cent." "By as much as Germany is better educated than Russia," we are told, "her revolution ought to be an orderly process from bondage to freedom." The New York *Evening Post* argues against an imitation of the Russian revolution in Germany on the score of the difference in the relative strength of proletariat and *bourgeoisie* in the two countries. It estimates the combined peasants and working classes of the towns at 85 per cent. of the total population of Russia. Thus "the conflict would be one of the 'submerged' 95 per cent. against the middle class 5 per cent." But in Germany the middle class compose 25 per cent. of the population and have old artizan and burgher traditions which strongly differentiate them from the proletariat. This journal, therefore, thinks a proletariat supremacy is quite unlikely. It further reminds us that the demand for peace which stirred up both revolutions has been granted almost at the outset in Germany. Besides, there is no land problem in Germany, and the factory-workers of Germany and Austria will "hesitate before turning privation into actual destitution by proletarianizing the factories on the Russian model." But *The Evening Post* believes that the strongest guaranty against Bolshevism in Central Europe is "the triumphant principle of nationalism," by which, particularly in Austria, subject peoples will "not have been defeated if they emerge from the war as free nations in alliance with the victorious democracies of the West." Mr. Hearst's New York *American* makes the point that the German people are revolting chiefly against political rather than economic ills. The German state has gone to the extreme of paternalism in caring for its subjects, it is noted. "Public ownership of public utilities, government supervision of housing and of labor conditions, middle-age pensions and insurance—all the palliatives of the

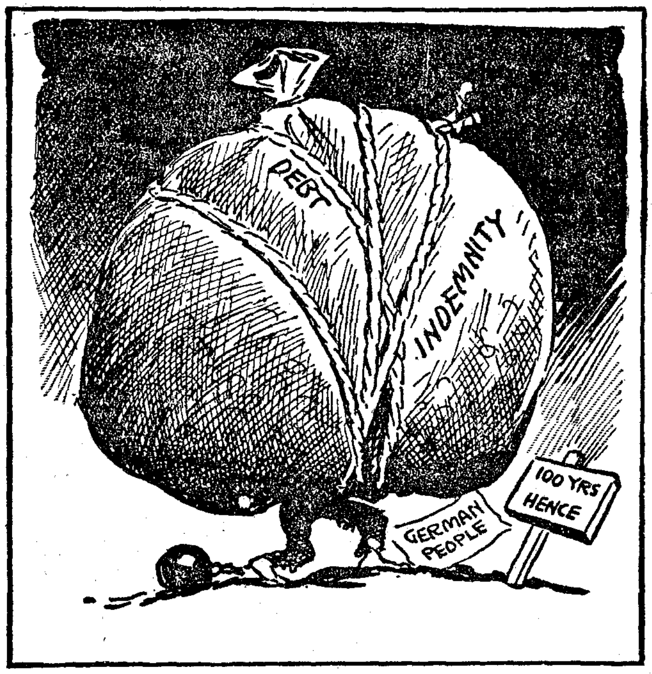


THE HOUSE OF HOHENZOLLERN.

—Kirby in the New York *World*.

present industrial state have been granted the German of the middle class." The German will have no more of the Government which granted all this to keep him "serviceable for use in war," "but neither will he in overthrowing it sacrifice those comfortable conditions of life which it had for a long time assured him, and which his brother the Russian peasant never knew."

The Socialist New York *Call* denounces the way non-Socialist editors "conjure blood and massacre" out of the "comparatively peaceful changes" in Germany. It insists that the transfer of power in Austria, Bohemia, Bavaria, and a number of German cities was accomplished with a minimum of disorder, and that "on the whole there was less violence than occurs in a New York election with Tammany thugs on the job."



IN MEMORY OF WILHELM II.
—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*.

A weekly magazine which is looked upon as a representative of "liberal" thought, *The New Republic*, is inclined to think that the Austrians and Germans will "prove to be more circumspectly revolutionary" than the Russians. But it refuses to prophesy, and asks whether these countries can "assure us that they will keep their revolutionary virus at home so that our peoples, especially those of France, Belgium, and Italy, should remain uncontaminated." It sees the possible danger of "a new tho concealed war against social revolutionaries in all countries, enemy and Allied, in order to prevent the contagion from spreading," and even a possibility that what was to have been a "League of Nations" will become in these circumstances a "Holy Alliance." It concludes: "How far we shall go in guiding, restraining, or defeating the probably unruly and immoderate democracies in what was Austria-Hungary, and perhaps Germany, may well prove to be one of those contests that the battle-field bequeaths to the peace table."

Allied statesmen are at work already in advance of the peace conference to prevent anarchy and despair in Germany by their insistence on a peace of justice and not of revenge, and by their plans for feeding the starving people of Central Europe. In his address to Congress, in which he announced the terms of the armistice with Germany, President Wilson declared that by organizing relief work in the Central Empires "it ought presently to be possible to lift the fear of utter misery from their opprest populations and set their minds and energies free for the great and hazardous tasks of political reconstruction which now face them on every hand." The President continued:

"Hunger does not breed reform; it breeds madness and all the ugly distempers that make an ordered life impossible. . . . . .

"The present and all that it holds belongs to the nations and the peoples who preserve their self-control and the orderly processes of their governments; the future to those who prove themselves the true friends of mankind. . . . . .

"The peoples who have but just come out from under the yoke of arbitrary government and who are now coming at last into their freedom will never find the treasures of liberty they are in search of if they look for them by the light of the torch. They will find that every pathway that is stained with the blood of their own brothers leads to the wilderness, not to the seat of their hope. They are now face to face with their initial test. We must hold the light steady until they find themselves. And in the meantime, if it be possible, we must establish a peace that will justly define their place among the nations, remove all fear of their neighbors and of their former masters, and enable them to live in security and contentment when they have set their own affairs in order. I, for one, do not doubt their purpose or their capacity."

AN "UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER"

"THE UTTER SUBMISSION and stripping of the Hun," "A surrender unexampled in the history of the world," "If ever in the world's history there was an Unconditional Surrender, it is this of Germany"—these are some typical expressions of the reaction of the country's editors to the terms of the armistice that ended the Great War. The New York *Herald*, since the early days of the war most bitterly insistent on German defeat, exults that "German militarism is not only defeated, but crusht; not only prone, but bound hand and foot. Did ever another truculent militarism meet such a *débâcle?*" The New York *Evening Post*, whose attitude has been characterized by that coolness which much ratiocination is supposed to bring to the emotions, is equally enthusiastic. Says *The Post:* "To have lived to see this day fills up the measure of happiness of uncounted millions." "They are very adequate. The armistice was admirably drawn by the best military minds of the United States, Great Britain, and France," in the opinion of a famous international lawyer, and the New York *Journal of Commerce* declares that the armistice "means that for years the German states will be unable to think in terms of armed force against any of the Powers associated against them."

According to the Washington *Post's* summary of the revised terms, Germany has been forced to agree to (1) the immediate evacuation of all invaded countries. (2) The imprisonment of all German troops not so withdrawn. (3) The repatriation, within two weeks, of all citizens of Allied or associated countries imprisoned in Germany. (4) The surrender of 5,000 guns, 25,000 machine guns, 3,000 *Minenwerfer*, and 1,700 airplanes. (5) The occupation by Allied troops of the German lands on the left bank of the Rhine, with frequent bridgeheads, making the further invasion of Germany comparatively easy. (6) The support of the Allied army of occupation to be at the cost of Germany. (7) All poisoned wells and mines in evacuated territory are to be revealed, and no damage shall be done by the evacuating German troops. (8) Surrender of 5,000 locomotives, 150,000 cars, and 5,000 motor-cars. (9) Surrender of all German submarines (including submarine cruisers and all mine-laying submarines) now existing, with their complete armament. (10) Repatriation of all war-prisoners in Germany without reciprocity. (11) All German troops to withdraw within German frontiers. (12) German troops immediately to cease all requisitions. (13) All stolen money must be restored. (14) Treaties of Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk abandoned. (15) Unconditional capitulation of German forces in East Africa. (16) Reparation for damage done in invaded countries. (17) Location of all German ships revealed. (18) Six German battle-cruisers, ten battleships, eight light cruisers, and fifty destroyers of the latest type are to be disarmed and interned in neutral ports. All other surface war-ships are to be concentrated in German ports, completely disarmed, and placed under Allied supervision. (19) All naval aircraft must be concentrated. (20) Associated Powers have access to Baltic Sea. (21) Associated Powers occupy German shore defenses. (22) Blockade of Germany continues. (23) Germany evacuates Black Sea ports. (24) Germany must locate all marine mine-fields. (25) All neutral merchant vessels must be released. (26) All merchant vessels of associated Powers must be restored without reciprocity. (27) No transfer of German merchant shipping. (28) All restrictions on neutral commerce withdrawn by Germany. (29) Armistice runs thirty days, with option to extend. (30) Armistice may be denounced on forty-eight hours' notice.

"Eminently satisfactory," the New York *Evening Sun* calls these terms, and discusses them in their practical application:

"They safeguard the interests of the Allies and the United States; they are sternly severe to the culprit nation which has deluged the world in blood; withal, they are humane, since they promise sustenance to the beaten people; they impose no permanent subjection upon them; on the contrary, they open the way for reorganization of the German body politic upon a civilized basis.

"Despite their severity, it is impossible to regard the stipulations as crushing or cruel. They are strictly military in character and leave all adjustments of civil questions to the future. They are not deliberately humiliating; their obvious motive is military precaution, and if they deeply mortify the pride of the German people, it is solely because all penalty is destructive of self-respect in that it involves the establishment of guilt.

"The disgrace to Germany lies wholly in the offense which has deserved such a visitation of wrath at the hands of God and man. It can not be said that the terms are easy; and still, if we consider the proposals that the Kaiser's Government would have made to the opposed Powers had Germany been victorious, if we consider the programs of insult and spoliation so often exploited by German publicists in books, in speeches, and in the daily press, we are forced to think that Germany is getting off far better than she deserved or than she had any right to expect. The terms are far from being the maximum that might have been imposed had the Allies had any schemes of aggrandizement in their minds.

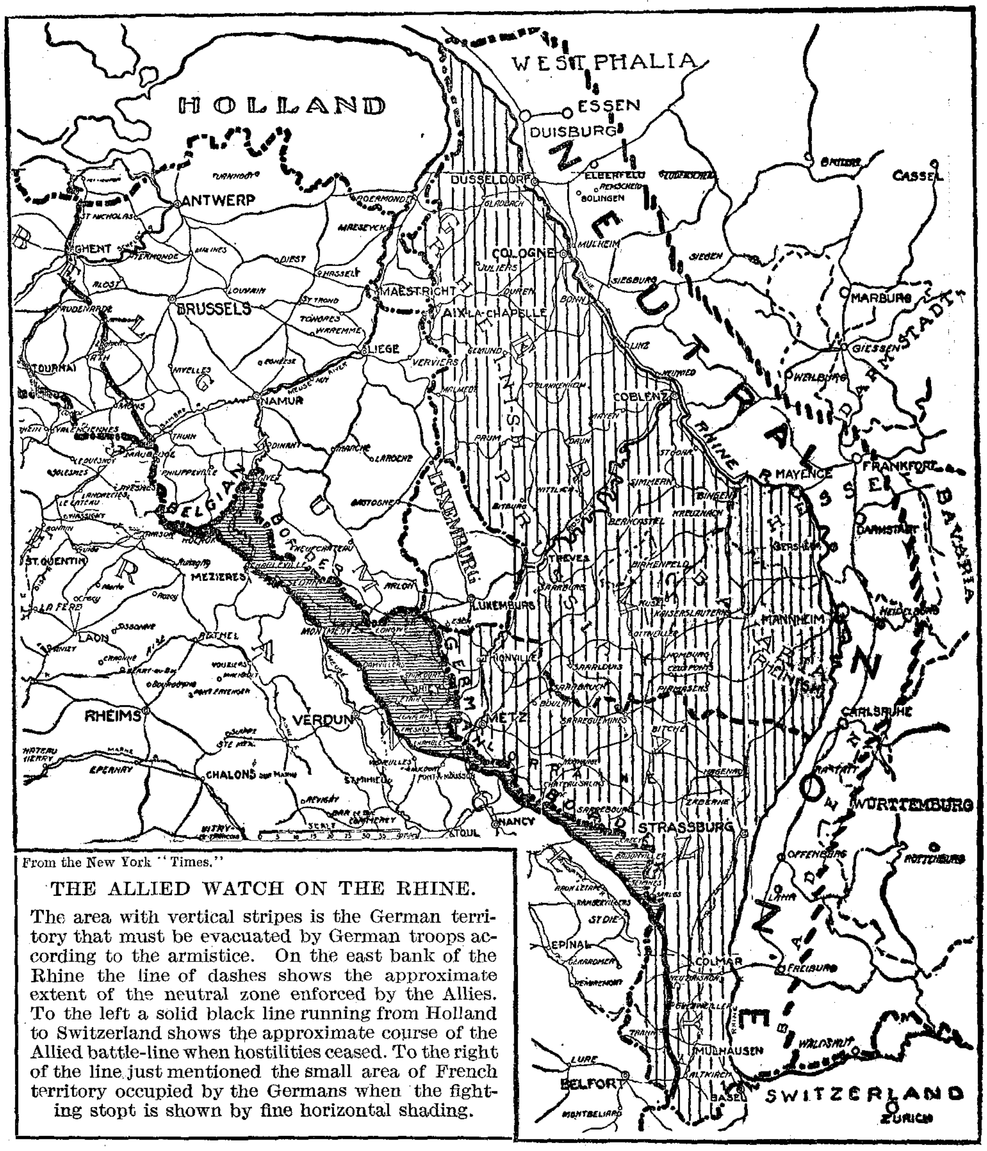
"It must be remembered that this present array of conditions is not a final peace program. It merely covers a suspension of hostilities for the negotiation of a peace. But, in fact, on the one hand, it places the military situation so completely in the hands of America and the Allies that they will be able to dictate any terms to Germany that they elect; on the other hand, it adumbrates with tolerable clearness the lengths to which these terms will be pushed. Restitution, restoration, emancipation, safety for the future are the four heads in the Ally program. These, it is clear, will be insisted upon to the full degree, but there the hostile purpose ends. There is no project of subjugation or dismemberment."

The New York *Times* gives this summary of what Germany will lose with the land that she is now in process of evacuating:

"The territory lying on the western or left bank of the Rhine within the German Empire to be evacuated by the German troops represents in productivity about twenty-five per cent. of the entire Empire's manufacturing industry, omitting shipbuilding, over seventy per cent. of its mining products, and over ten per cent. of its agriculture. It includes an area of nearly 20,000 square miles, which had before the war a civil population of over 11,000,000.

"The importance of the industrial region of the Prussian Province, and even that of the fortifications of Metz and Strassburg, is completely discounted by the iron region of the Bassin de Briey, in Lorraine, which, beginning over the Belgian and Luxemburg frontiers, ascends the Moselle to within a few miles of Pont-à-Mousson. This mining region, with an area of 225 square miles, was cut in two by the treaty of Frankfort, which closed the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71, and was entirely occupied by the Germans in August-December, 1914. On September 13 last the First American Army in wiping out the St. Mihiel salient reached its southern confines.

"During the war the Bassin de Briey has provided the German armaments with eighty per cent. of their steel, and without it, according to the most famous Düsseldorf ironmasters, the Empire could not have conducted the war for three months.



From the New York "Times."

THE ALLIED WATCH ON THE RHINE.

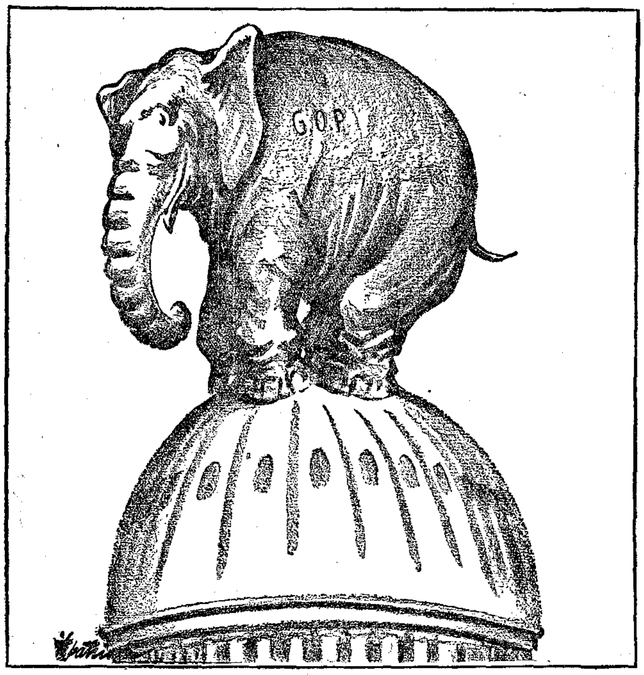
The area with vertical stripes is the German territory that must be evacuated by German troops according to the armistice. On the east bank of the Rhine the line of dashes shows the approximate extent of the neutral zone enforced by the Allies. To the left a solid black line running from Holland to Switzerland shows the approximate course of the Allied battle-line when hostilities ceased. To the right of the line just mentioned the small area of French territory occupied by the Germans when the fighting stopt is shown by fine horizontal shading.

"When the war began France was obtaining yearly from the Bassin de Briey 15,000,000 tons of iron out of her total productivity of 22,000,000. Of Germany's total of 28,000,000 tons 21,000,000 came from the Bassin de Briey. Since the war began Germany has mined the French area together with the Luxemburg area (6,000,000 tons annually), giving her a total of 42,000,000 tons, to be added to only 7,000,000 tons, which she has obtained outside the Bassin.

"Aside from the mineral products of the now recovered provinces, which include annually 3,795,932 tons of coal, also gypsum and limestone, the cotton manufacture of the region had become the most important in Germany; also the yield of wheat, rye, barley, potatoes, oats, and hay (respectively 300,000, 93,000, 109,000, 1,266,000, 210,000, and 1,138,000 metric tons a year) was great. The vineyards in 1917, with a cultivation of 62,122 acres, yielded 2,672,318 gallons of wine."

THE REPUBLICAN OPPORTUNITY

IN THE MIDST OF REJOICING over their victory in securing control of the Sixty-sixth Congress, Republicans are warned by their leaders against the factionalism that has cost them so much in recent years. It is urged upon them also, to use the words of ex-President Taft, that the people will hold them "to a strict accountability for the way in which they use their power," and "should they develop obstructive tactics while the President is attempting to carry out a policy in the interest of the country and the world, the party will be made to suffer for it in the next election." The same thought is exprest in other quarters, and Mr. William Allen White, of the Emporia *Gazette* (Ind.) says bluntly that if the Republican party does not take advantage of its chance to redeem itself now that its two wings are united, the Democratic party will "come into power for a generation as the liberal party of this nation." Such is the prediction of this progressive editor, who says that this hour of triumph is the time "not for rejoicing, but for prayer." Meanwhile, some editors of Democratic conviction discount the power of the Republican majority in the coming Congress and emphasize the fact that both houses as at present constituted have four months in which to make good in the afterwar reconstruction. The whole matter is of less importance now than it seemed the day before election, remarks the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind. Dem.), when it appeared that a Republican Congress might dangerously interfere with the President's peace program. Now the Allies have accepted the program as their own, no faction or party can prevent the ratification of a peace treaty which represents the combined judgment of the governments associated against Germany. Nevertheless, this Baltimore daily reminds us that two years hence there will be another election, which will turn solely on national issues and in which local influences will exercise comparatively little control, and we hear it echo the counsel uttered by Republican leaders themselves that if the Republican party "permits itself to play simply the rôle of an obstructionist, of an envious backbiter, carper, and nagger, it will commit political suicide." In line with this is the thought of other pro-Administration journals, including the New Orleans *Times-Picayune* (Ind. Dem.), which says that the record of the Republicans in the next Congress will be passed upon two years hence, not only by the voters of the recent election, but "by hundreds of thousands of the patriotic Americans now overseas, whose votes, testimony, and influence in all probability will determine the result of the greater political struggle in 1920." Associated Press dispatches from Washington inform us that the Republican majority in the next Congress will consist of at least two in the Senate and not less than forty-five in the House. On the face of the completed unofficial returns the political line-up of the next House is given as follows: Republicans, 239; Democrats, 194; Independent, 1; Socialist, 1.



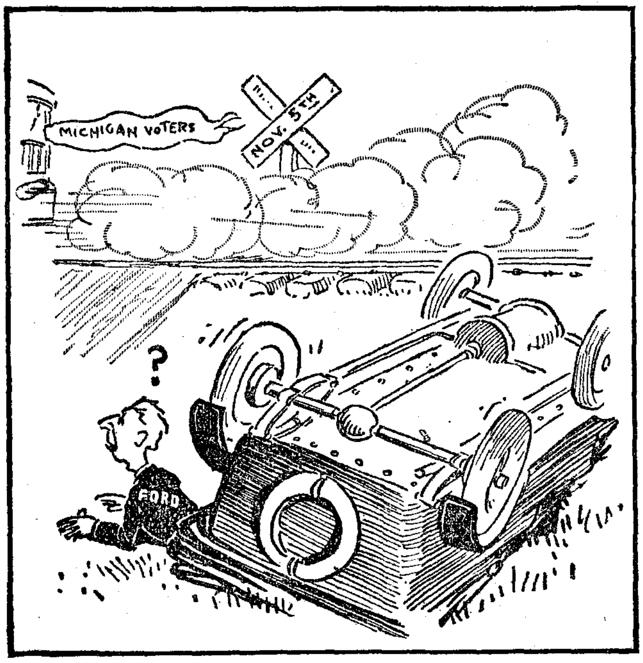
HE GOT THERE.
—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

The New York *Times* notes a popular generalization about the election—that the West swung to Republicanism and the East to Democracy. This is open to question, *The Times* thinks, because the East certainly did not swing to Democracy. True, in Massachusetts, Senator Weeks (Rep.) was defeated by Senator-elect Walsh, a Democrat, but, we are reminded, New Hampshire returned to the Republican ranks and, "what is much more disconcerting to Democrats, Rhode Island, which had been believed to be good Democratic ground, this year went solidly Republican." The probable defeat of the Republican Governor Whitman in New York was a personal defeat according to this daily, which points out that New Jersey stayed Republican in spite of President Wilson's personal appeal and the bitter fight waged against Senator Baird by the suffragists. Delaware reversed herself in favor of Republicanism, turning out such a good Senator as Saulsbury, and *The Times* adds:

"The prominence of Massachusetts and the landslide Republican majority in Kansas may be responsible for the generalization. But the great Republican State of Michigan was in doubt over the Senatorship. Illinois went Republican, but not by the predicted landslide. Idaho elected one Republican and one Democratic Senator. Montana, which elected Miss Rankin as a Republican Representative two years ago, reelected a Democratic Senator, Walsh. Ohio reelected her Democratic governor over her Republican ex-governor. Kansas was the only landslide State.

"No sectional generalizations are possible."

The Times remarks further that the Republican majority in the Senate is not a working majority, for there are at least two Republicans, La Follette and Gronna, who "would rather work with the Democrats than with the Republicans if a colorable excuse is to be found," but the Republican Syracuse *Post-Standard* observes:



DITCHED!
—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*.

"The new Senate will have few of those elements in either party which the President described upon a notable occasion as 'wilful.' La Follette holds over and Norris, of Nebraska, is retained, but Vardaman has gone, and Hardwick. Others who found it at first expedient to cater to the pro-German vote have become noisily militant. While the next Senate will be Republican, the President, so far as he shall ask for legislation for military purposes or for purposes of reconstruction, should find the next Senate easier to deal with than the last one."

While some Republican organs consider the Democratic setback at the election a rebuke to the President for his appeal for votes to the country, there are dailies, such as the Cincinnati *Commercial-Tribune* (Rep.), that say it would be a mistake to describe the result of the election as a rebuke to President Wilson's administration. On the contrary, it was merely a rebuke "to the small and narrow partizanship which is utterly unworthy of a President so big." The one outstanding conclusion to be drawn from the election, says the Pittsburg *Chronicle-Telegraph* (Rep.), is that the people have greater confidence in Republican legislators and Republican principles for meeting the problems of the closing days of the war and the coming of peace. In the view of this journal the defeat of certain distinguished Democratic Senators, such as Lewis, of Illinois; Saulsbury, of Delaware; Owen, of Oklahoma; Shafroth, of Colorado, and Thompson, of Kansas, is even more significant than the numerical result. As a summing up of the duty that lies before the Republican party, the Chicago *Tribune* (Ind. Rep.) represents a different standpoint:

> "We are entering upon a most crucial trial not only of the country but of the party. A Bourbon control means the destruction of Republicanism. The real party leaders can not afford to permit it and the party press should insist upon reform.
>
> "Besides the abolition of the seniority rule, there should be an abolition of useless committees. Perhaps twenty per cent. of present committees in the House are useless.
>
> "Finally, there should be a consolidation of appropriating committees and the establishment of the budget system."

Among the high lights of the election results noted are the defeat of Joseph Folk in Missouri, who, as the Nashville *Tennessean* (Ind. Dem.) puts it, "went down with prohibition, the object of the concentrated attack of the Republican machine," and the fact that Champ Clark "pulls through by the skin of his teeth."

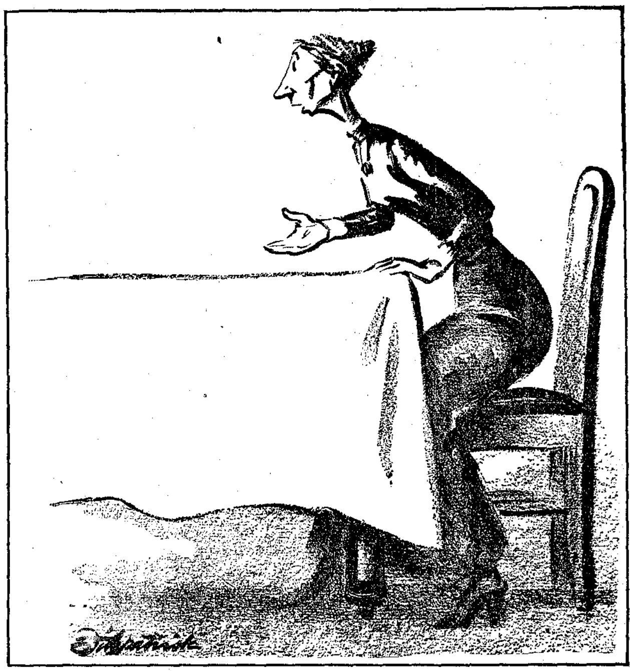
San Francisco dispatches relate that altho the women that sought seats in Congress from far-Western constituencies failed without exception, many other women candidates for lesser honors won success in their campaigns for State, county, and municipal offices. In the eleven far-Western States where woman suffrage prevails, we are told, sixteen women were elected to the legislatures. Furthermore, the Syracuse *Post-Standard* points out that Michigan has elected to admit women to equal rights with men in the franchise and South Dakota has done likewise. And this journal believes the Congressional elections "give assurance that the suffrage amendment will pass the next Congress." The Springfield *Republican* holds that "the notion that the South is peculiarly hostile to woman suffrage on account of the negro is severely discredited by the result of the referendum in Louisiana, where the woman-suffrage amendment has been defeated by fewer than two thousand votes."

Prohibitionists also are jubilant over the results of the election, for, as various editors remark, the country is getting drier all the time. The "greatest beat" of prohibition was scored at the recent election, say some observers, when Ohio, the fourth State in the Union in population, went dry. The new States on the prohibition list make the total thirty-two, we are reminded by the Providence *Journal*, which adds:

> "They are Maine, New Hampshire, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Arkansas, Texas, Michigan, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, New Mexico, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Utah, Arizona, Nevada, Washington, and Oregon. In other words, only sixteen of the forty-eight States of the Union have failed to outlaw the saloon. At the beginning of the war there were only nine States on the 'dry' roll. The change in four years is little short of marvelous.
>
> "These figures, however, do not fully represent the present situation. Most of the non-prohibition States have, under local option laws, banished the liquor business from large areas. Thus Minnesota, which declined to adopt State-wide prohibition, is, nevertheless, in a geographical sense, almost wholly dry, while in Connecticut more than one hundred of the one hundred and sixty-eight cities and towns are under a no-license régime."

THE SPECTER OF FAMINE OVER EUROPE

NO ARMISTICE HAS BEEN SIGNED with two very ancient and relentless enemies—Famine and Pestilence. Food-shortage of the utmost seriousness, "in Russia, in Central Europe, in more than one Allied nation, and in the Near East" has created a situation in which "famine and pestilence of unprecedented proportions are possibilities," declares the conservative Montreal *Star* in an editorial which is quoted with approval by the Boston *Transcript*, and fairly expresses the main current of American opinion. A special cable to the New York *Times* bears confirmation in the news that "the flow of refugees from Russia continues," and that "Petrograd is actually starving at present. Bread costs about $8 a pound." From Germany Foreign Secretary Solf cables Secretary Lansing: "As there is a pressing danger of famine, the German Government is particularly anxious for the peace negotiations to begin immediately." Even France, no doubt because she chose that available shipping should bring American soldiers and arms rather than food, is suffering acutely. According to a member of the Federal Food Administration, the time has come for "dispelling the popular impression here that food is plentiful in France. All through the country districts not included in the battle-zone, practically the only food which any one can afford is bread."



VIENNA: PLEASE PASS THE ROLLS!
—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

Another danger, hardly less deadly than famine and the train of epidemics that follow chronic hunger, has been recognized by President Wilson as attendant upon the present food-shortage. In the address with which he accompanied his announcement of the terms which Germany has signed, he definitely took a stand in favor of provisioning the country, explaining that—

> "By the use of the idle tonnage of the Central Empires it ought presently to be possible to lift the fear of utter misery

from their opprest populations and set their minds and energies free for the great and hazardous tasks of political reconstruction which now face them on every hand. Hunger does not breed reform; it breeds madness and all the ugly distempers that make an ordered life impossible.

"For with the fall of the ancient governments which rested like an incubus on the peoples of the Central Empires has come political change not merely, but revolution."

Putting this danger into a nutshell, *The Wall Street Journal* asks whether Central Europe shall have "bread or Bolshevism"? This strong exponent of a firm social order is of the opinion that "we must recognize the fact that hunger breeds anarchy, and that the most effective weapon against Bolshevism is a loaf of bread." Victory has made the Allied peoples, "through their governments, responsible for world conditions," in the opinion of this paper as well as of the Montreal *Star* quoted above, and Food Administrator Hoover declares that "the specter of famine abroad now haunts the abundance of our tables at home."

"We still have 220,000,000 Allies dependent on us for a large measure of their food," the Portland *Oregonian* points out, "and our own forces across the water now number close to 2,500,000 men." "Germany and her allies of yesterday count perhaps 125,000,000 more," adds the New York *Evening Sun*. Besides, says the Anaconda *Standard*, "there are famine conditions in Servia, Albania, Macedonia, Roumania, Poland, Armenia, Syria, and Arabia." But "before we can feed our foes, we must feed the victims of our foes," this Western editor declares. The Houston *Post*, reasoning along the same line, points out Germany's responsibility for the present serious situation in which she finds herself along with the nations whose territory she has deliberately devastated. The farm-lands of Belgium and northern France, says *The Post*, "have been rendered sterile and practically uninhabitable by the Hun, who has shown a malicious delight in destroying vines and fruit-trees in addition to the damage done to the soil. They have carried off the stock and destroyed farming implements." The London *Daily Chronicle* comments that "Germany, which never showed mercy, now has to implore it." It adds that the Allies no doubt will take such steps as humanity dictates, so far as they can consistently do so and feed their own populations. "But that is no trivial proviso," *The Daily Chronicle* concludes, "and the food-cargoes that Germany has criminally sent to the bottom of the sea can not be fished up even to feed Germany."

Premier Clemenceau has announced France's readiness to come to Germany's aid "in this first hour," but it is generally conceded that the brunt of saving the world, associated, neutral, and conquered, from actual starvation, especially for the next few months, must fall on America. The one bright spot on the horizon is the fact, pointed out by the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the New York *Times*, and several other papers, that "the clearance of the Mediterranean of submarines has opened the way for large imports of wheat from India and Australia through the shorter haul made possible in drawing upon the reserves in those countries." Says *The Times:*

"Mr. Hoover expects that enough wheat will be brought from those countries to permit reduction of the percentage of substitutes now required in bread, and thus release fodder grain for dairy use. The change, it is said, may take place within three months. But it will not reduce the total of foodstuffs which we must supply. He predicts that 'our load will be increased,' and that there will be a greater demand for economy.

"The available quantities of grain are sufficient. From our great crop of wheat we can spare more than 300,000,000 bushels. Canada, with a yield almost equal to last year's, has a surplus. While our crop of corn shows a decline of 441,000,000 bushels from that of a year ago, it is very near to recent averages and of very good quality. The output of home gardens, increased by one-half, is not included in official reports, altho its value exceeds $500,000,000. Australia has on hand the surplus of three wheat crops, India is said to have 120,000,000 bushels for shipment, and much can be taken from Argentina. As a rule, our war-partners in Europe increased their crops this year. England gains 30,000,000 bushels of wheat, Italy 24,000,000, and France 35,000,000. But other crops in France are short, and the nutritive value of the entire yield is less than that of last year's harvest. It is well known that the Central Powers have very little food; and no help can come to them from the East. Before the war Russia exported a large surplus of wheat. Many of her people are now starving. So far as can be learned, she has no grain to sell. Bulgaria and Roumania have the smallest crops in fifty years. Germany and Austria can get no grain from the northern neutrals; we are sending wheat to them. There is food enough to supply the wants of our European friends and foes until the next harvest if it can be carefully distributed. But if the plans for helping those who have fought against us, as well as our partners in the war, are carried out, the American people must practise economy and submit to restrictions for some time to come."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

Foch will sharpen the fourteen points.—*Toledo Blade.*

The watch on the Rhine has its hands up.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Holland couldn't escape the horrors of war. Wilhelm is now there.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

It is no longer a question of licking the Hun, but of keeping him licked.—*Washington Herald.*

If Uncle Sam decides to finish up that Mexican job, he has the tools all handy.—*Newark News.*

As usual, it turned out that God was on the side that had the heaviest artillery.—*Des Moines Register.*

We dare Black Jack Pershing to come home and take what is coming to him like a man.—*New York Sun.*

The German seamen never mutinied against orders to kill women and children.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

America, too, it seems, is to have a coalition administration. But the people had to arrange it themselves.—*Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.*

Gen. John J. Pershing, who has been touring France with a large party, expects to visit the home of his ancestors in Alsace soon.—*New York Sun.*

We suppose things will not get to running good in the Balkans before the pros will be forming a big movement to take the Jug out of Jugo-Slavia.—*Houston Post.*

General Wood says an armistice does not necessarily mean the end of the war. Unless it does we do not see much chance of his getting to Europe.—*New York Evening Sun.*

"What security has the United States for the billions of dollars loaned to Great Britain?" asks an anonymous muttonhead of St. Louis. The security of as sublime a courage, as invincible a spirit, as unwavering a faith, and as knightly an example of self-sacrifice as the annals of the human race disclose. Next.—*Houston Post.*

It's over, over there.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Bolshevism is merely czarism in overalls.—*Dexter (Mo.) Statesman.*

Germany's greatest work of art is that final "bust" of the Kaiser.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Now for the slacker chorus: "How I wish I'd had a chance at those Huns!"—*Newark News.*

Safe to say that President Wilson will never wake another sleeping elephant.—*Boston Herald.*

The first German commercial traveler should take out a heavy accident policy.—*Pittsburg Sun.*

A lot of people will pick up their 1913–14 thoughts right where they laid them down.—*New York Evening Sun.*

All the Teutonic Powers are surrendering except Milwaukee, which has elected Victor Berger to Congress.—*Chicago Daily News.*

Much as we welcome peace, we shall always wonder just how much longer it would have taken the Yanks to reach Berlin.—*Detroit Free Press.*

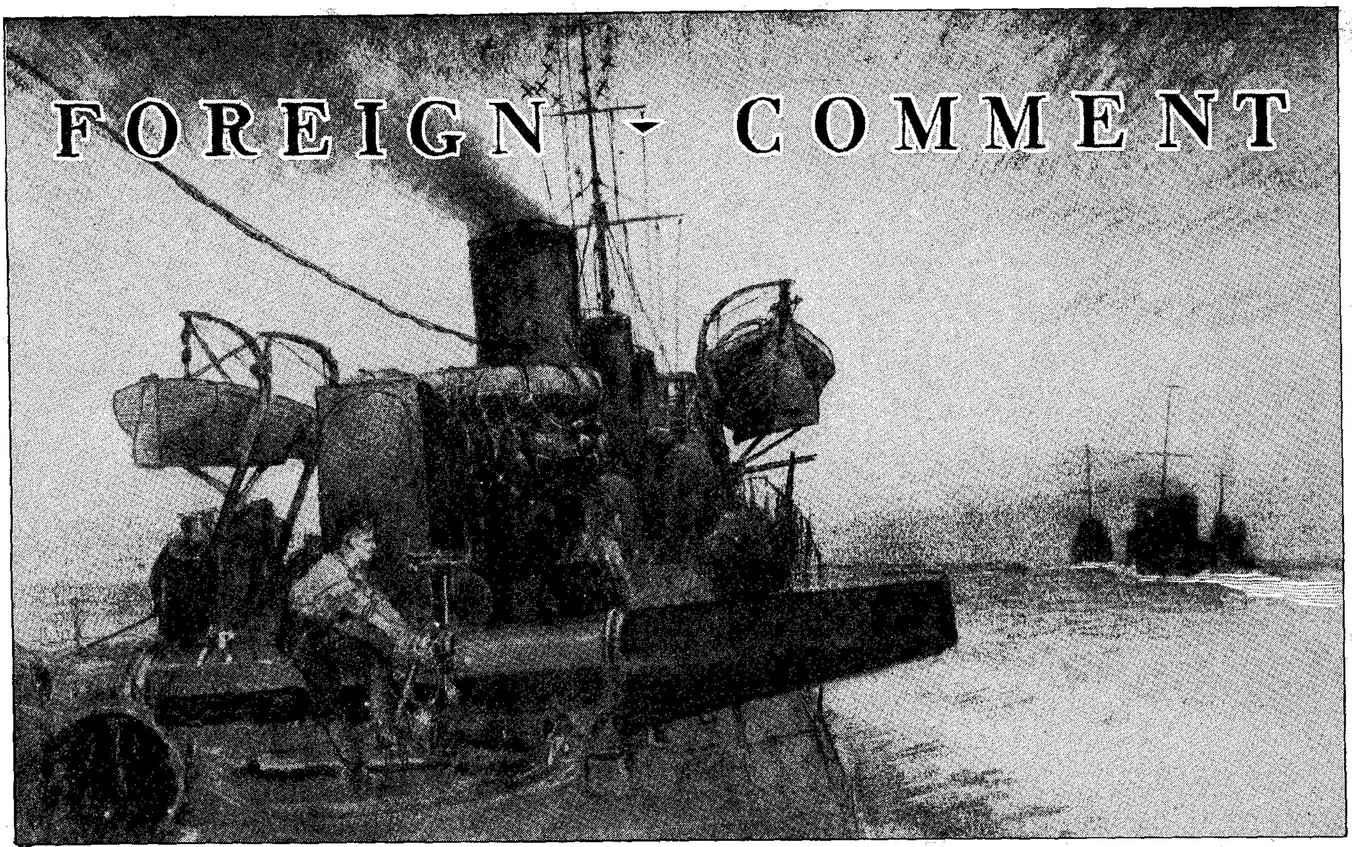
When we know what the party leaders in Germany have to say about each other, then we will be able to judge whether or not it is a republic.—*St. Louis Star.*

It is easy to see that there are to be two organizations of our ex-soldiers of the Great War after a while—those who got over and those who did not.—*Columbus Dispatch.*

Prussia may regard the fact that Taft and Roosevelt are calling each other by their first names as a hopeful evidence of forgiveness in the American temperament.—*Washington Star.*

It is said King Victor Emmanuel wears a uniform made of the same material as Italy's enlisted men. That would indicate that Vic is looking forward to a possible race for the presidency of Italy on the democratic ticket.—*Houston Post.*

FOREIGN COMMENT



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THE ENEMY IN SIGHT. THE DESTROYERS AT WORK. AN IMPORTANT CAUSE OF THE GERMAN DEFEAT.

"Events," said Mr. Lloyd George, paying a tribute to the work of the British Navy, "take place in the vast wilderness of the sea, over hundreds of square miles, with no one to witness them or describe them, except those who take part in the grim struggle." Yet it is the silent vigilance of these taciturn sailors which kept the Huns from our shores.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH NAVIES IN THE WAR

THE TRADITION OF SILENCE, that proud reticence which has always marked the British Navy, has its drawbacks in war-time. It has led to a good deal of misunderstanding on the part of the people both of Britain and her Allies, and there have been constant appeals in the British press that the naval authorities lift the pall of silence so that we may see what the great fleets are doing. Admiral Sims, the commander of our fleet which is now cooperating with the British Fleet off the coast of Ireland, has joined in the protest, and at a luncheon given in London urged the British Admiralty to let us all know what is being done. London papers have taken up this speech, and that outspoken censor of British manners and methods, the editor of the London *Truth*, remarks:

> "'It is a pity that the truth about the astonishing efforts made by Great Britain in the war has not been published in America yet.' So said Admiral Sims, of the United States Navy, in London a few days ago. Coming so soon after Sir Conan Doyle's recent insistence on the overwhelming share of English troops in the operations of the first four years of the war—an insistence suggested by his observations on the Western Front—these generous words are not without significance. Seventy-five per cent. of the British casualties have been suffered by troops from these islands—men who stemmed the first tide of the invasion of France and Belgium and saved the Channel ports. Admiral Sims points out that ninety-seven per cent. of the antisubmarine craft that are at work day and night are English, that British ships have brought over two-thirds of the American troops, and that our Navy has escorted one-half of them. The Navy may be silent, but it has in effect won the war—it is 'the foundation-stone of the cause of the whole of the Allies.' Our persistent hiding of our light under a bushel has caused more or less of misunderstanding in every Allied country at one time or another, and, without any departure from becoming modesty, it is right that the facts should be known."

Another influential London paper, *The British Weekly*, comments on the policy of the British Admiralty somewhat acridly, and after discussing the Admiral's figures with regard to transport and submarines, it proceeds:

> "He mentioned that when, in April, 1917, America came into the war the Central Powers were winning with great rapidity. He paid an eloquent tribute to the British Navy. 'If a catastrophe should happen to the British Grand Fleet, there is no power on earth that can save us, for then the German High Seas Fleet can come out and sweep the seas. The British Grand Fleet is the foundation-stone of the cause of the whole of the Allies.' . . . . . .
>
> "We must all echo Admiral Sims's regret that the official policy of silence has been so rigorously and so stupidly pursued. We met recently a distinguished man who has just returned from America after fulfilling the duties of a very important mission. He assured us that he was disappointed everywhere by the contempt with which the Americans regarded the British effort during the war. Men who should have known much better were fully of opinion that the British had left the main part of the fighting to be carried on by France. They had no conception of the work of the British Navy. Their view of the situation was that America had come to the aid of Britain in an hour when the mother country was nearly over the precipice. We do not know how to apportion the blame for the most mischievous silence which has only now been broken through. Perhaps American newspapers or the American press censor here may be charged with some of it. Perhaps our own editors may have been somewhat lacking. But no doubt it is officialism, which blunders everywhere, darkens counsel, and makes misunderstandings not merely possible, but certain."

These protests appear to have roused the press section of the British Admiralty from its wonted somnolence, and it has issued an official summary of what the British Navy has done during the war. It runs:

> "In comparing the effort of Britain with that of her Allies, there is a tendency in certain quarters to discount the British contribution by pointing to the fact that these islands have hitherto enjoyed immunity from invasion. It is probable that those who hold such a view have failed to take into account the

enormous sacrifices in men, money, and material which Britain has made, and is making, in defense not of her freedom only, but of that of the civilized world.

	August, 1914	*August, 1918*
Personnel (officers and men)	145,000	450,000
Tonnage employed in naval service	2,500,000	8,000,000
Mine-sweepers and patrol-boats	12	3,300

"The 140,000 square nautical miles of the North Sea, an area larger than Germany, are patrolled incessantly, in all weathers.

"In one month British war-ships proper traveled 1,000,000 sea-miles in home waters alone. In the same period the mileage of auxiliary vessels, including mine-sweepers and patrol-boats, was 6,000,000—250 times the circuit of the globe.

"British submarines have attacked successfully forty enemy war-ships and 270 other vessels. Over 150 enemy submarines are known to have been destroyed.

"Transport. Since war broke out the Navy, with its auxiliary vessels, has been instrumental in transporting to the British armies and those of our Allies:

- 20,000,000 men (4,394 only lost by enemy action).
- 2,000,000 horses and mules.
- 500,000 vehicles.
- 25,000,000 tons of explosives and supplies.
- 51,000,000 tons of oil and fuel.
- 130,000,000 tons of food and other materials.

"During 1917, 7,000,000 men, 500,000 animals, over 200,000 vehicles, and 9,500,000 tons of stores were conveyed to the various fronts.

"Over 2,000,000 tons dead-weight of British shipping are continuously employed in French service. Of this rather more than 1,000,000 tons are employed in carrying food and coal to France. About forty-five per cent. of French and Italian imports are carried in British ships."

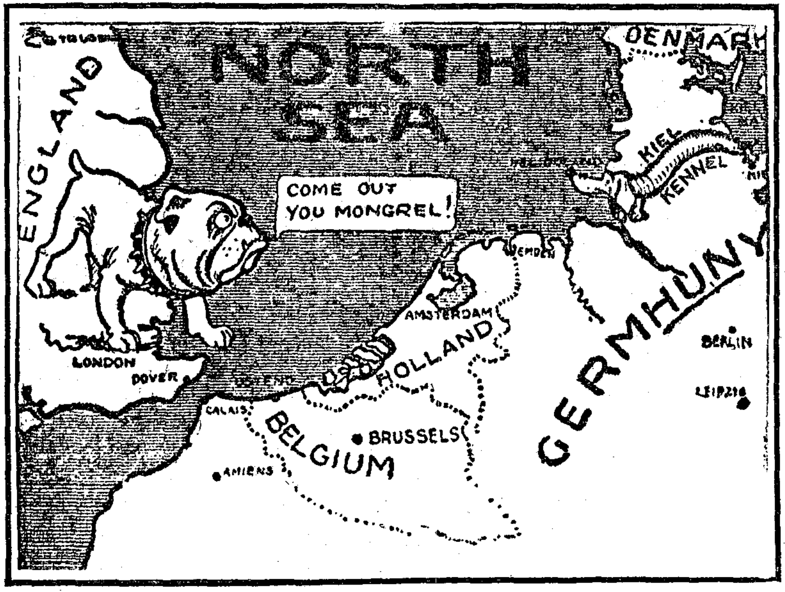
Meanwhile the American Navy has been doing good work. Here is a generous appreciation from the London *Times:*

"The American naval forces at Queenstown perform a service the effect of which can only be properly appreciated with the end of the war, when the work of all the Allies is reviewed in its due proportion. This, however, may be said: There was a 'gap' in the defenses against submarines, and the coming in of the Americans filled it. Had Great Britain sufficient additional forces, equal to America's contribution before the war, the losses in shipping would have been considerably less. The arrival of the American naval forces, therefore, made comparatively more secure the safety of the seas which they patrol. These forces are under the orders of the British Vice-Admiral commanding in Irish waters, Sir Lewis Bayly. But, so far as supplies, repairs, discipline, etc., are concerned, they are controlled by the American senior naval officer.

"Most harmonious is the working of the two navies. Admiralty House is quite a home for the Americans, and, needless to say, the British Vice-Admiral, with his years of sea-life, is an interesting figure to the young officers from the States. So close is the cooperation of the two services that when the British Vice-Admiral was on leave some time ago, Admiral Sims, the senior American naval officer, hoisted his flag at Queenstown, and through the island went the rumor that Ireland had been handed over to the United States!

"Destroyers, submarine-chasers, and Curtiss flying-boats comprise the main American forces here. The work is most exacting, particularly as the weather has been none too pleasant lately. And neither a destroyer nor a chaser is the most comfortable of vessels in a heavy sea. But no one complains, and there is the same keenness that one finds in the British Navy to 'down Fritz.' Submarine-hunting and convoy escorting are not without peril or excitement, and while one finds an eagerness to explain the organization side of their work, the Americans are very reticent about relating any incidents of personal valor."

Perhaps the naval effort on our part which is exciting the greatest admiration in England, herself a maritime country, is our extraordinary output in ship-building. *The Westminster Gazette* says:



THE DOGS OF WAR.

—*Daily Mail* (London).

"There is not a particle of envy on this side of the Atlantic that the circumstances of the war should have made the United States the greatest ship-building center of the world. That was the inevitable outcome of the fact that our own yards had to give first attention to naval work, secondary attention to repairs for all the Allied Powers, and that new mercantile construction had to take the third place. Our feeling is one of gratitude to the United States that with her immense resources she has filled the most obvious gap in the Allied defenses. The position at the end of the war will be adjusted in good feeling, and if America, as is probable, becomes the great maritime Power that she should rightly be, we shall compete with her with friendship unbroken and untouched by envy on either side."

THEY MUST PAY—The British Socialist papers are demanding that the Kaiser be held responsible for the crimes of the war and that he be extradited and formally tried. Robert Arch, in the oldest Socialist journal in England, the London *Justice*, writes:

"Hold the authors of all atrocities—from the big, thundering atrocity of the war itself down to the latest little murder or rape or arson that can be brought home to its perpetrator—personally responsible. We have their names, I understand, in a very great number of cases—enough, at least, to provide some entertainment for the most bloodthirsty of us when the time comes.

"The object of punishment is the prevention of crime. Some crimes are adequately met by corrective treatment; others call for no lesser remedy than the extirpation of the offending individual. The men who let loose this present scourge upon the earth are, I consider, in the category of the incorrigible. If the war is to end with the Kaiser . . . relegated to luxurious exile in a neutral country, while so many well-intentioned, stupid common folk have paid the extremest penalties for his crime, there will be a very big fly in the ointment of any league of nations that ensues. If we hear that he, and a few dozen others of his ilk, have met with a suitable end by bayonet, bullet, or bomb, a cloud will be lifted from the world. Are the Allied governments capable of proclaiming, at this psychological moment, their resolve to pay this elementary tribute to common justice? Or is the Monarchical Trade Union to have the laugh of us after all?"

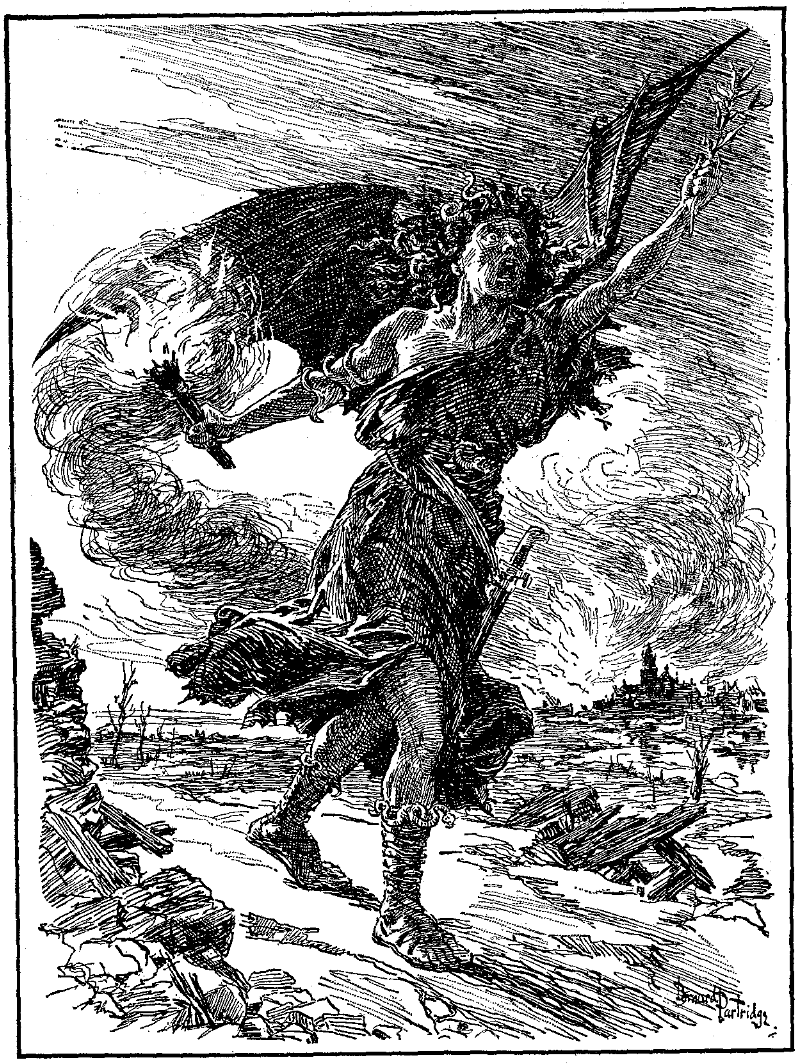
The Clarion, Robert Blatchford's organ, supports its contemporary thus:

"Think of it! If, after capture and trial, it were established that the Kaiser or the Crown Prince had been personally guilty of launching the curse and blight which have fallen upon Europe —if either or both were convicted of responsibility for the invasion and martyrdom of Belgium, the *Zeppelin* raids on sleeping babies, the drowning of women and children on the *Lusitania* and the *Leinster*, the murders of Nurse Cavell and Captain Fryatt, the savage cruelty of the Lille and Roubaix slave-drives—if it were proved that either or both had instigated, sanctioned, or condoned even one of these crimes, the least of which exceeds 'all that the Devil would do if run stark mad'—*if* the inevitably ensuing sentence of the Court were carried out in the devastated market square of Louvain, amid the execration of the people whose lands have been ravaged and whose homes have been steeped in suffering and sorrow—the Great Chastisement would stand in human memory as an awful example to bloody megalomaniacs for ever and ever."

MR. WILSON'S IDEALISM AT THE PEACE TABLE

A FIXT IDEA seems to exist in the German mind that in some mysterious way the President will be kinder to a defeated Germany than any of the other leaders in Allied countries. The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, in discussing the exchange of notes between Berlin and Washington, emphasizes this idea:

"Mr. Wilson has honor to lose. He will know how to secure victory, for his leading principle is that he will tolerate no oppression, whomsoever it concerns. . . . We have not hesitated to look upon the full seriousness—and, on the whole, unfavorableness—of Mr. Wilson's demands. We ought not, however, to forget the good. Mr. Wilson encourages us to make sacrifices, but it is also he who will fight on our side for the freedom of trade and the freedom of navigation, and will thereby fight for exceedingly valuable points in the future of Germany."



THE GERMAN ANGEL OF PEACE.

—*Punch* (London).

Gustave Hervé, the editor of the Paris *Victoire*, tells us that this belief is induced by "the theoretical character of the fourteen points," and he looks forward to the President's influence at the coming Peace Conference with some trepidation of mind. "The President," he says, "will be at one with the delegates of the Entente so long as he can hold back his dangerous fondness for the abstract." It is, however, in Conservative circles in England where most disquiet is felt, and this finds expression in the London *Saturday Review*, in an article headed "The Danger of Mr. Wilson," which runs, in part:

"Frankly, there is no person of whom we are so much afraid at this hour as President Wilson, and we say it with a profound respect for his high character and station. Indeed, it is just because we know the independence of his mind and the purity of his purpose that we are afraid of him. President Wilson is an idealist, and idealists are sometimes very dangerous people. The Americans, taken in the mass, are a curious compound of sentimentality and realism. But their President's idealism is an Idol of the Theater, and is quite untouched by the realism of the Forum or the Tribe.

"Let us consider two or three of the articles of the President's message. Article II runs: 'Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas outside territorial waters alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants.' The limit of territorial waters is three miles, which was fixt in the time of sailing-vessels, or when steam-navigation was in its infancy. In these days, when guns have been built to carry seventy miles, and can easily hit a mark at fifteen miles, when steam and electricity have developed all kinds of methods of warfare, the three-mile limit would be absurd. It would be necessary to return to the *mare clausum* for the Channel and our coasts. We could never accept this."

The article concludes:

"President Wilson's message and address ignore the fact that the peace, now slowly emerging from the smoke of the guns, is not the President's peace, and has not been won by the abstract doctrines of democracy or the Utopian propositions of a league of nations, but by the blood and the money of England, France, and Italy, poured out like water during four terrible years. It is true that without the American troops the Entente Allies could not have turned the tide of war toward the German frontier. But it is equally true that without the four years' fighting by the French, British, and Italian armies the present military situation could not have been achieved. President Wilson would be the first to admit this; he must already have realized it. When it comes to the application of abstract principles to concrete details we feel sure that the American President will perceive that some of his propositions or terms of peace can not possibly be accepted by the Governments of the Allies without the grossest injustice and the gravest injury to their national interests."

The London *Evening Standard* has the odd idea that the President desires "to let the Germans down lightly," and that he will not exact "stern reparation for German crimes in France and Belgium." It says:

"In his notes, otherwise strong and timely, President Wilson did not refer to punishment for these vile outrages. The German criminals approach the dock, proposing to argue with the judge and stabbing right and left as proof of their goodness of heart. Presently they will be in the dock, and there will be no evading the sentence, which ought to be exemplary. 'Justice must be stern. Justice is only merciful where there are extenuating circumstances.' The conduct of Germany's rulers shows no extenuating circumstances, and the penalty of her crimes must be exacted in full."

On the other hand, in English Liberal circles the President is hailed, as the London *Daily News* puts it, as "an ideal negotiator." Here is the opinion of the Manchester *Guardian:*

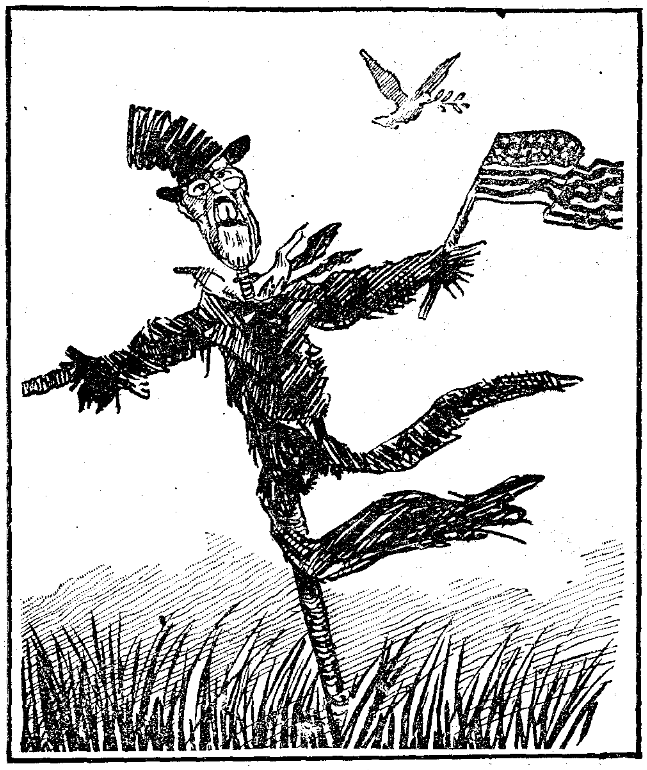
"Surely no man has ever occupied quite so tremendous a position as negotiator and arbiter of the world's affairs. His word is the word of a hundred million people, and no one of the hundred million dare dispute its legitimacy and binding force. Such is the mighty prerogative reserved by the Constitution of the United States for their elective head. And now the President is spokesman not for his own people only but for three of the great nations of Europe and for many other nations the world over. For the moment, by the choice of the common enemy, it is for him to speak and to act. . . . . .

"There have of late been some signs, happily of small account, of chagrin, or even jealousy, at the overshadowing part which circumstances, backed by his own powerful personality, have called on him to play. Let us be devoutly thankful rather that we have at our service and at the service of the common cause so much of courage, of conscience, and of statesmanship."

DENMARK WANTS SCHLESWIG

"THE WRONG OF 1866 must now be righted," cries the Copenhagen *Politiken*, but, curiously enough, the Danes protest that if the wrong be entirely righted they will be worse off than before. It will be recalled that as a result of the war between Prussia and Austria in 1866, the two duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, previously Danish, passed to Prussia. Since then, the Danish papers remind us, the Kiel Canal has been built, and should the two duchies be returned, Denmark would find the Canal an embarrassing possession. Denmark, however, does demand the return of northern Schleswig, which, she affirms, is entirely Danish, both in language and sentiment. Here is the Danish case as set forth in the Copenhagen *National Tidende* by Prof. L. V. Birk. He first defines Danish sentiment in the war:

> "When the Danish Government, at the outbreak of the war, declared its neutrality, the absolute will of the whole Danish people was exprest therein. Denmark has no quarrel with the Entente. As to Germany, it was recognized that the situation of Denmark might expose that country to the fate of Belgium, and, no matter what the outcome of the war, a defeated Germany would still be many times stronger and remain a neighbor with whose good will we should have to reckon. The neutrality was honest because no mental reservation was behind it.



THE SCARECROW OF PEACE.

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

The Germans hope for his favor, yet they abuse him.

> "The Danes are no jackals, and it is against their nature to attack a weak opponent when we held back at a time when he was strong. This defines Denmark's attitude toward Germany, whom we recognize as a stronger neighbor. This, however, is not at variance with the fact that the feeling of the Danish population during the war has been frosty toward Germany, and it would be futile to conceal the fact that a great majority of the Danish people were far from wishing a German victory because of Germany's treatment of the Danes in 1864, in South Jutland and the many Scandinavian victims of the submarine war."

Should Germany wish to change this frame of mind, she must carry out the undertaking she made in the treaty of Prague in 1866:

> "It must at once be said that if Germany in the future wishes more than a correct attitude of our side it must create a basis of a friendlier feeling, which is impossible as long as the Danes in South Jutland are not satisfied with their international position. Kaiser Wilhelm and Emperor Francis Joseph in the treaty of Prague gave the people of North Schleswig a justified reason to expect an opportunity to determine which state they wanted to belong to. This promise can not be taken back, and Denmark can not, on behalf of the people of North Schleswig, renounce the right they have. If Germany really means what she has said about a league of nations and right to replace might, it must carry out this promise contained in paragraph 5 of the treaty of Prague."

The Professor thinks that President Wilson could help to right the wrong:

> "President Wilson's fourteen points do not directly recognize the people's right of self-determination, but in a later addition the President holds that the nationalities' own will should be considered by redrawing the map of Europe. In so far as the President will carry out this principle, not merely to hurt Germany or help the Allied nations, but will let it be applied in a wider sense, which must be a condition of political cooperation between the European nations, the question of North Schleswig, too, will have claims upon the President's attention.
>
> "That part of Europe and America which, in 1864, looked on while two great Powers defied Providence by fighting a small country, and which, in 1878, acquiesced in letting two kaisers take back their promise to the Danes in North Schleswig, owe a debt to the Danes of North Schleswig which statesmen with the lofty political aims of President Wilson ought to feel it an honor to discharge."

The Danes, however, do not want the Kiel Canal. Dr. Birk says:

> "It must be said clearly and plainly that we do not wish a frontier regulation which merely shifts the injustice. We wish a regulation that will wipe it out. The history of Schleswig has given us a lesson we ought not to forget. Therefore, we must have the right to declare that we will, under no conditions, be the guardians of the Kiel Canal."

The *National Tidende* also publishes the views of a prominent Schleswig merchant, Mr. Peschke Koeedt, who says:

> "Nobody wishes the two dukedoms of Schleswig and Holstein to be given back to Denmark, nor the Kiel Canal to be given over to the care of Denmark. Everybody agrees that the Germans, who are in the minority, and who by a frontier regulation happen to be Danish subjects, should preserve their language and culture. If any doubt should arise, necessitating the taking of a plebiscite, the people of Schleswig themselves must decide this, and if they decide that the frontier language shall be the frontier nationality this decision must not be objected to, either from the German or Danish side. The inhabitants of Schleswig who now prefer to belong to Denmark must declare loyally: 'We have chosen of our own free will, and it is our firm intention in future to act as loyal Danish subjects.'"

POISONING THE WELLS—Despite all their protests before the outer world, the Huns did their utmost to ravage and destroy the territory they evacuateed. Here is a fresh example of German *Kultur* working undisturbed. An army order, captured by General Pershing's men, addrest to the 108th Brigade of German Infantry, runs:

> "A recent army order requires that we shall proceed in the future with more method and less haste in the destruction of property which has been marked out. Divisions have already been notified that they will be held responsible for buildings not destroyed in their area. In consequence, all preparations should be made for firing straw which has been collected."

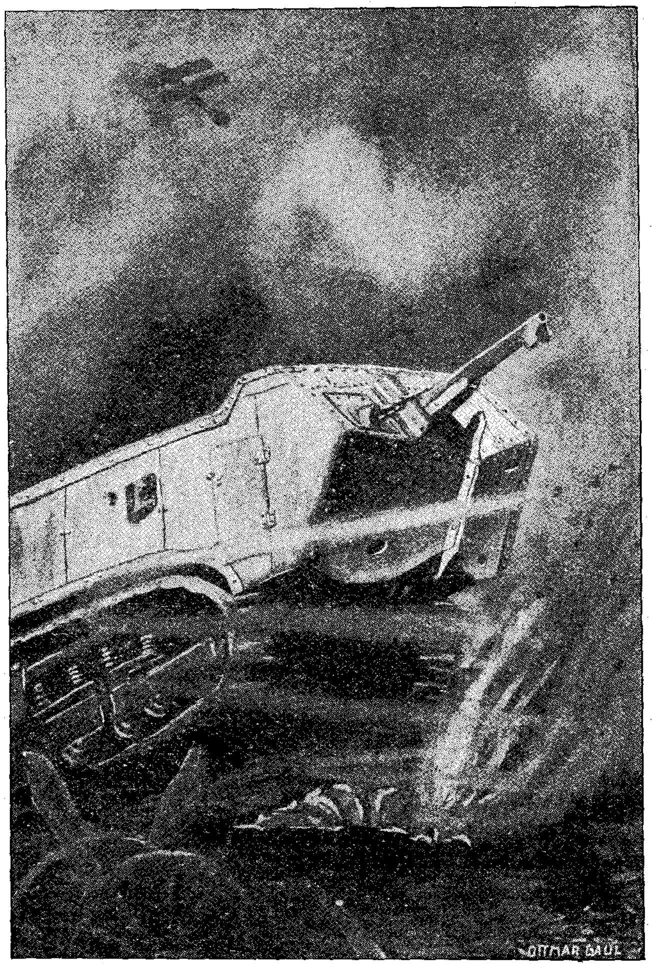
Here follows a long list of villages to be burned. The order concludes:

> "All soldiers are bound to assist to the best of their ability in the execution of this mission. The rear-guard battalion will select the groups to complete the work of destruction. These detachments will not set fire to things till 3 A.M. It will be remembered that there are means to defile all wells. Mines must not be exploded too soon. It is the duty of every man to cooperate in the work of destruction."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

WHEN THE TANKS WERE GASSED

AN INGENIOUS DEFENSE against tank-attacks, which for the moment put an end to their usefulness, was used by the Germans some time ago, according to Paul S. Baley, who writes in *The Illustrated World* (New York, November). According to Mr. Baley the unexplained lull in the use of tanks by the Allies was due to this successful defense, and hence the sudden and effective renewal of their activity in recent months must have been caused by some new device for nullifying or overcoming it, altho he does not even suggest its nature. The German defense, as described by Mr. Baley, was due to the use of gas—not against the pilots and gunners in the tanks, but against the motor-mechanism of the tanks themselves, paralyzing them and putting them out of commission. How this was possible is described by Mr. Baley as follows:



Courtesy of "The Illustrated World," New York.

ATTACKING THE MACHINE, NOT THE MAN.

Carbon-dioxid bombs fired from hand-mortars at Allied tanks did no harm to the drivers or gunners, but asphyxiated their engines.

"The steel-sided monsters no longer were the mystery they had been at the Ancre. The Germans had captured some and even built a few ponderous units for their own use. Going into close action in a tank had become far more risky than it had been in the months of the inception of the land dreadnoughts.

"The 'typewriters' still could stutter out their leaden hail, and the courage of the drivers was unimpaired, but lately the Germans had been matching wits against the big machines with more success than before. They had been digging chasms in unexpected places—chasms not very deep, but wide enough so the caterpillar tread could not negotiate them. Several tanks had been caught in this way, but if the drivers were on the alert the danger could be avoided.

"Near Nancy another expedient had been adopted by the Huns. Behind a machine-gun-proof shelter of steel they had advanced a three-pound cannon to within 'open-sight' distance of the tanks. One of the machines had been put out of action in this manner.

"The men who manned the tanks in this action, however, were certain of disaster from still another source, provided none of these means succeeded against them. They were going straight into the heart of a mass-attack. Men would surround them. Sooner or later the stanch machine must succumb to bomb-attack; the end might come all too speedily if a skulking enemy could get near enough to toss a 'fumer' inside. Their resolve was to kill enough Huns first so that their sacrifice would dismay the enemy.

"It is not possible yet to get the stories of the men who actually did go into action. Those who were not killed are prisoners in Germany. From the Allied lines this is the narrative of what took place:

"The heavy tanks rolled and swayed over the shell-pits, not particularly bothered by the barrage that was falling in front of the advancing ranks of field gray. In a few seconds the 'typewriters' would have begun their slaughter.

"Suddenly the Huns crouched to the ground, and from behind them came a veritable snare-drum succession of mild 'plops.' In the neighborhood of the advancing tanks tons and tons of unwieldy projectiles were dropt. These were apparently innocuous enough in their action. Each one exploded with a noise no louder than that made by a small-calibered pistol. Not suspecting anything terribly dangerous, the tanks continued on their way methodically.

"That is, they continued for about twenty feet more. Then one after another each came to an unexplained stop. The 'plopping' continued, but with it now came the sterner voice of high explosive. The latter shells located the tanks, and destroyed one after another. The big machines seemed utterly helpless. Most of them were blown to bits, while others, apparently seeing the hopelessness of it all, surrendered.

"Some allowances must be made for piecing out the story from the tales of Hun captives secured later. The explanation given, however, is that all along the line where an attack by tanks had been anticipated by the Germans, a new defense had been prepared. Each individual tank was to be caught in a slight gully that ran nearly the entire length of the attack. While the tanks were going through this gully they were to be gassed.

"The program was carried out with more success than even the Germans themselves expected. When the slow-moving forts reached the given point they were met by the mysterious and seemingly futile bombardment. This was really cleverly schemed, however. Each of the impotent-appearing projectiles was a carbon-dioxid bomb, fired from a hand-mortar. On bursting, each projectile filled the atmosphere in that vicinity with a tremendous amount of the gas.

"Now, carbon-dioxid gas is not really dangerous to human life. It is only when the oxygen is vitiated in a stuffy room that it really has the ability to do much harm.

"The gas did not inconvenience the drivers or gunners inside the tanks in the least. It simply stopt the engines!

"How this was done can be understood readily when it is remembered that a tank is nothing but an armored fort set down on top of a gasoline-truck chassis. As long as the gas-motor runs, the tank can move. When it stops, the tank is immovable. No gasoline-engine can deliver an explosive mixture to the carburetor in an atmosphere of carbon dioxid. When the air became filled with this gas the tanks became useless. Not all the efforts of a million skilled mechanics could have started the motors until the air intakes could suck in pure air again. Meanwhile the high-explosive shells got in their deadly work.

"Shortly after this the opinion was officially voiced that the tanks never would enter into serious action again. . . . Now, however, it seems from reports from the front that the tanks actually are back again. This can mean but one thing, and that is, that some Allied engineer has evolved a gas-mask of some kind which can be fitted over the air-intakes of the tank carbureters—a mask that not only shuts out the gas, but that lets in the necessary air without impairing the suction. . . . Recent successes simply mean, then, that the engineering brains of the Allied nations have conquered the problem. We'll bet it was a Yankee!"

A NEW FETISH OF THE ORIENT.

The American oil-can is treasured in the Far East as an object of good luck and as a universal receptacle, and thus gives American oil the preference over the native product.

A WAY TO SAVE WOOL—The following suggestion comes to THE DIGEST in a letter from Prof. E. W. Gudger, of the department of biology in the North Carolina State Normal College. He writes:

"I have just read your interesting article entitled 'No Wool Famine' in this week's issue of THE DIGEST. May I call your attention in this connection to another way in which wool might be conserved? This is not original with me, but was brought to my attention last summer by a surgeon in one of our United States General Military Hospitals. The suggestion is this—that if the tops of men's wool socks were made of cotton instead of wool, enough wool would be saved in every pair of socks to knit at least one sock of another pair. This use is absolutely unnecessary. The surgeon pointed out that the ankle and calf of the soldier's leg are clothed, first with the leg of the drawers; secondly, with the leg of the sock; thirdly, with the leg of the trousers; fourthly, with the puttee—four thicknesses in all—and as he exprest it, this makes the lower part of the soldier's leg really too warm. It seems to me that if publicity could be given this suggestion and cotton used for socks tops, there might be a larger saving of wool."

THE OIL-CAN AS A GLOBE-TROTTER

AMERICAN OIL and the American oil-can have circumnavigated the globe. In India, Arabia, Persia, Borneo, New Zealand, and Tibet the former turns night into day and the latter serves as a universal receptacle—so we are told by Mabel H. Wharton in *The Nation's Business* (Washington). The can, Miss Wharton assures us, is no small factor in giving the oil preferential value. In India it bears the elephant on its label; in Tibet, the monkey; in China, the tiger. Its purchase becomes an act of religion, and its purchasers prefer American oil shipped in it thousands of miles to that which originates near at hand. It is thus, she assures us, a "forerunner of civilization. American oil-cans hold burning incense in the sacred temples along the hills of India. Song-birds are caged in them to sing outside the huts. In the bazaars of Lucknow and Calcutta you may buy your curry and rice from a dish of Standard Oil origin. They hold water and milk, store your food against rats and your money against thieves." She goes on:

"How did this come to be? It didn't just happen so. It took years of study. Between 1880 and 1885 this company was busy with its commercial missionary work. Its men gathered statistics from weird and wonderful capitals of Asia. They worked for the repeal of age-old restriction and duties; they studied native religions, and fought and downed prejudices that were rock-ribbed and hoary.

"In China they fought the mandarins, for the mandarins had a little corner in native vegetable oils themselves—so they shut out the 'foreign devil' and his oils. At first they made it a capital offense to be caught using petroleum. These prejudices were not conquered in a day, but the Standard Oil has used brains as well as brawn to fight them.

"In China Standard Oil is like the light of a missionary. It has uplifted the nation and promoted industry. After four o'clock the people of China could not see to work on the fine silk whereby so many make a living. A rag soaked in crude vegetable oil does not promote industry.

"The Company came to the conclusion that they needed lamps in China, and needed them badly, so they put careful study to the matter and produced a lamp to suit the people—a small tin affair lacquered in color. It is broad at the base to stand, or may hang on the wall by a hook. '*Mei Foo*' is the inscription on the chimney, meaning amiable, trustworthy, and it surely has been both to the people of China and to Standard Oil. They cost the Company eleven cents to make them, and they sold them for seven and one-half cents. The first year they made them they sold 875,000. The next year they sold 2,000,000, and the sale of oil went up by leaps and bounds.

"Posters advertise the lamps on the streets, and the learned scholar expounds to the gathering crowd that the lamp will bring happiness, prosperity, and long life—which is quite true, and fits in with their belief as well.

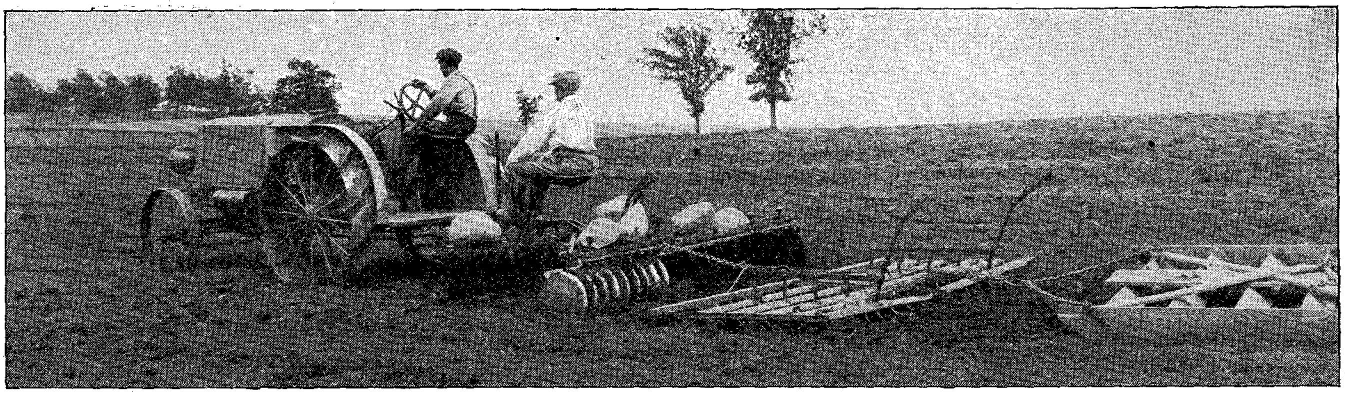
"So the Company meets these people on their own ground. At first they use their credulity as an advertising basis. After winning them over, they light their way to bigger, better things—education, industry, and happiness.

"The five-gallon tin came into being originally to cut down the cost in transportation. Case oil it is called, the cases consisting of two five-gallon tins in a box. These cases cut transportation costs in two, for case-oil vessels can take a return cargo from a foreign port, where a tanker can take but a specified cargo, and not a very large one at that. . . . . .

"There has been no special reason why the people of those distant lands should not have had oil and oil-lamps long ago—no reason, except the lack of the spirit that has made us, since the 50's, the greatest oil-producing nation in the world. They have known of oil, most of them, for centuries; and have dug for it and drilled for it with their crude devices.

"In some countries they still go after oil by hand, so to speak. They dig a well. And a man goes down with a lantern and a bucket. A big bellows sends air down into the depths so that he may breathe, and the plan works very well except when he stumbles on a discharge of gas—in which case he never lives to tell the tale.

"Or, in another neck of the woods, you find something now nearly approaching the American method—a crude percussion bit, and a plan for laboriously carrying off the broken earth with water. They can't dig deep; they get only oil that is near the surface, and they don't know what to do with it when they get it.



FILLING THE PLACES OF THOUSANDS GONE "OVER THERE."

Thirty-five thousand strong, our army of farm-tractors is replacing a million and a half horses and mules and a quarter of a million men.

"American oil-drilling methods, by reason of their effectiveness, speed, and economy, almost at once displaced the best foreign methods known, and since the development of our oil-fields began those methods have improved, and have become the standard all over the world.

"It has meant more than the carrying of the oil-lamp to the corners of the earth.

"It has been for us a corner-stone of modern civilization as well. If it has meant light for the remote peoples, it has meant for us the internal combustion engine and all that it implies—the automobile, the airplane, the motor-boat, and hundreds of machines that do everything from crossing the ocean to turning the buttons on our coats. Thus oil has spread through the world—a lubricant for the wheels of civilization. And the can—well, the can not only spreads this lubricant of civilization, but it continues its usefulness long after the lubricant is gone."

AMERICA: FIRST IN FARM-TRACTORS

THAT NO COUNTRY IN THE WORLD to-day compares with the United States in the use of power on the farm, and that in particular we lead the world in tractors, is the assertion of W. A. Stone, writing in *The Tractor and Gas Engine Review* (Madison, Wis., October). The tractors on our farms, he says, will replace 1,500,000 horses and mules, and 250,000 men, gone "over there." Twenty years ago, an emergency like the present would have spelled failure for the United States, he asserts. It is the tractor that is not only pulling us through, but pushing us up to a strategic position among nations. Thirty-five thousand strong, and working in many cases twenty-four hours a day, they prepare our supply of staple food crops and later cultivate and harvest them. The man who farmed one hundred acres a few years ago now has a tractor and does his five hundred. Writes Mr. Stone:

"No country in the world to-day compares with the United States in the adoption of mechanical energy for agricultural purposes. Not even Germany, in her heyday, held a candle to the tillers of our soil, who, instead of being crowded on to small acreages, for the most part possess land as far as the eye can reach. This wide expansion of land-holding gave our farmers the wider production vision as well as wider governmental viewpoint. Tractors are the direct result of this conception.

"The United States would be placed at a great disadvantage, as a military Power, were there not tractors to step in and take the place of the men and horses gone to war. Tractors have demonstrated their ability to not only do this, but a single machine will do the work of several teams and men at a lower cost and in quicker time. The tractor is the most efficient power confined to a small, portable area, in existence. It is the development, in its modern form, of the best mechanical brains of American genius.

"Each day finds the tractor performing some new and important work in the welfare of the country. If it is not aiding in increasing the sugar-production of Hawaii, then it is in the wheat-fields of the Northwest, or, possibly, in the corn-belt of the Middle West. Our present food emergency, unprecedented in our history, is to be solved by the tractor. The 1918 food crisis is more acute than that of 1917. Not only must our farmers till 330,000,000 acres of staple food crops this year, but they must produce on this enormous area more than $20,000,000,000 worth of farm products if they are to meet the demands of the Allied nations.

"Without the tractor, it would have been little short of an idle dream to undertake such a great undertaking, facing a great labor shortage and a shortage of horse-power. If the farm-boy or hired man has not gone to war, he has, in the majority of cases, answered the call of high wages in munition-, steel-, and war-order shops. Then the farmer faces a shortage of farm implements. It is only by the increased efficiency of the tractor that the present supply of these is to be made useful."

Armed with the tractor, one man can do the work that required fifty men in the time of Napoleon. In Kansas, altho more than fifty thousand men, mostly farmers, are in military service, 9,500,000 acres were seeded to wheat last fall. The farmers planted more than 24,000,000 acres to crops this spring. This means that approximately 35,000,000 acres of crops were harvested. Under ordinary conditions, between sixty and seventy thousand transient laborers come into the State to help harvest, but this year the enormous acreage was handled with tractors. The secretary of the Kansas Board of Agriculture is quoted as saying:

"The tractor is doing the work of eighteen thousand to twenty thousand men in Kansas. In the past two years the farmers of the State have increased their ownership of tractors by one hundred per cent., so satisfactory have been the results. . . . The tractor operator can raise larger crops because he plows deeper, can make a better seed-bed, can cultivate and till the soil more and better after the crop has been planted: he can double his output—that is, he can tend more than twice as much land, and he can do it better and with less labor and with less expense. Therefore, he can make more crops grow on the same area that he heretofore farmed with horses, but in addition he can accomplish this same result over more than twice the area."

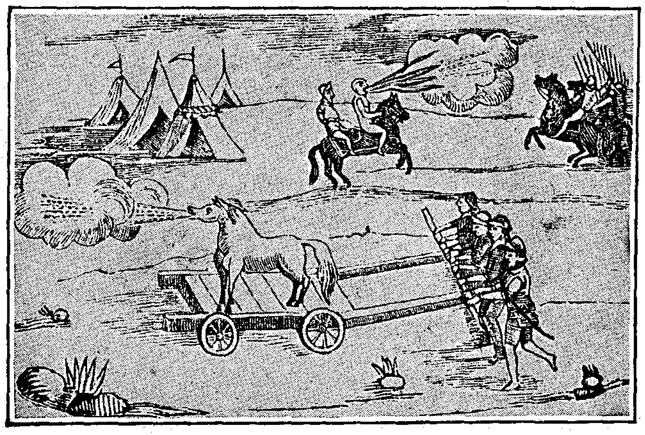
Mr. Stone goes on to say:

"The acreage sown to crops in the uninvaded portion of France was one-fourth less in 1917 than in 1913. The total crop-production in France last year was almost forty per cent. less than in 1913. As long as France and other countries whose production has been greatly decreased by the war could purchase necessary supplies from America the situation was not serious. But with America in the war and our own man-power and horse-power being heavily drawn upon, the situation assumes a different aspect. There is no source from which we can purchase the supply of food-products which we must have. It is imperative that we grow enough for our own one hunded and ten millions, our fighting men, and also supply a large share of the decreased production of those who are helping to fight our battles. It is only the tractor that can answer this urgent call for food.

"Not only are present cultivated acreages being worked with the tractor, but also increased acreages under the same management. Many farmers are managing from four hundred to eight hundred acres with tractors who a few years ago were operating but one hundred to one hundred and sixty acres."

FIRE AS A WEAPON

THE FEASIBILITY of bringing up to date all the hellish methods of ancient and medieval warfare, to which mankind thought it had bidden farewell permanently, was amply demonstrated by the Germans. Hand-thrown missiles, evil-smelling vapors, flaming liquids — all have been as much in evidence on the Western Front as they were in the era of the Crusades. The historically inclined are now busy tracing back the history of these interesting devices, and some of them, such as the use of fire as a weapon, have been found to antedate recorded history. Mr. H. H. Manchester, writing in *The American Machinist* (New York, October 24), notes that the use of fire in war is represented in a bas-relief found at Nineveh and believed to have been made in 800 B.C. It showed besieged soldiers hurling fire-brands. The ancient Greeks, as frequently recorded by their historians, were familiar with this method of warfare. The Romans used "liquid fire"—doubtless burning bitumen or naphtha; and a Chinese war-book of the fifth century B.C. gives recipes for certain inflammable mixtures to be used as weapons. Says Mr. Manchester:



FIRE-BREATHING IMAGES OF MEDIEVAL DAYS.

Germany's liquid-fire barbarism again proves the Teutonic talent for imitation rather than invention.

"A picture by a Chinese artist, dated perhaps 1000 A.D., shows that such inflammable materials were frequently made up in tubes of bamboo, which were cast at the foe. Tubes of this sort were at times thrown by engines of war having bows or springboards after the fashion of the artillery employed by Roman armies in ancient times. The greatest development of liquid fire took place in the Middle Ages. The Emperor Constantine VII. in his directions for the administration of the empire, written for his son, has the following account of its introduction: 'Know that during the reign of Constantine Pogonatus (668–685 A.D.) one Kallinikos, who fled from Heliopolis to the Romans (at Constantinople) made a wet fire to be discharged from siphons' [probably a form of syringe—Editor] 'by means of which the Romans burned the fleet of the Saracens at Kuzikos and gained the victory.' This battle took place during the first siege of Constantinople by the Moslems. The records state that the Saracens came down upon the city in 1,800 ships, most of which must have been small. Constantine removed the chain guarding the narrows, and when the ships were crowded into a small space he sent boats carrying Greek fire against them."

Regarding the exact nature of this "Greek fire," which some think was a precursor and near relative of gunpowder, there has been much controversy. Anna Comnena, the daughter of the Eastern Emperor Alexis, familiar to readers of Scott's "Count Robert of Paris," reveals to some extent the method of using it. In her narrative of a battle between the Greeks and the Pisans, near Rhodes in 1103 A.D., she is quoted by Mr. Manchester as saying:

"In the bow of each ship he put the heads of lions and other land animals made of brass and iron and painted so as to be frightful to look at, and he contrived that from their mouths, which were open, should pour the fire which should be delivered by the soldiers through the flexible apparatus."

He proceeds:

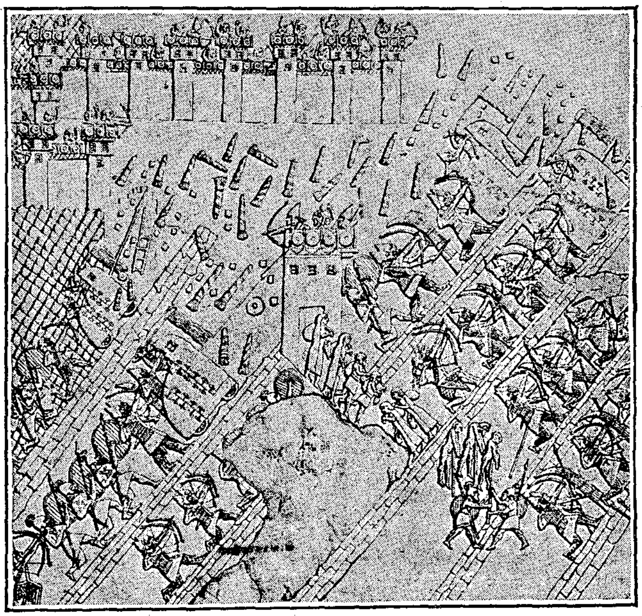
"The Princess Anna does not state what this 'flexible apparatus' was, but the term would fit in very well with the siphon mentioned by the Emperor Constantine if it were a hose for the wet fire, for it will be remembered that the Romans had long used a siphon, and even a double siphon, or forcing pump, as a fire-engine to throw a stream of water. . . . . .

"The tremendous psychological effect of such fire, as well as some of the methods of using it, is brought out in de Joinville's memoirs of St. Louis IX. in his crusade, 1249 A.D. Near Damietta in Egypt the Turks brought up against the camp an engine called *la perriere*, 'from which the Turks flung such great quantities of Greek fire that it was the most horrible sight ever witnessed. . . . Sir Walter cried out, "Whenever they throw any of this Greek fire, cast yourself on your knees and cry to our Lord for mercy." This Greek fire in appearance was like a large hogshead and its tail was like a long spear; the noise which it made was like thunder, and it seemed a great dragon of fire flying through the air, giving so great a light with its flames that we saw our camp as clearly as in broad day. Thrice this night did they throw the fire from *la perriere* and four times from crossbows. Each time that our good king Saint Louis heard them discharge the fire he cast himself on the ground and prayed.' Twice the Saracens with this fire burned the castles protecting the camp.

"An interesting medieval picture illustrates a great throwing-machine hurling a hogshead of fire in much the same way as described by de Joinville. In this case the throw was accomplished by hauling down the long, light end of the beam to which the sling was fastened, inserting the hogshead in the sling and letting go, whereupon the falling of the tremendously heavy end of the beam whirled the sling up and over and cast the hogshead against the enemy.

"In a later battle, according to de Joinville, 'their infantry ran toward our men and burned them with Greek fire, which they cast from instruments made for that purpose.'

"The use of fire continued for some time after the discovery of gunpowder. Konrad Kyeser, for example, in 1405 illustrated a man on horseback, above whom floats a fiery dragon similar to those used by the Chinese in comparatively recent times. A rather quaint medieval cut depicts a cavalryman who has in front of him a hollow statue from the mouth of which issues the fire. In the foreground four other men are pushing a cart upon which is the figure of a fire-breathing steed. As late as 1647, Nathaniel Nye, in his work, 'The Art of Gunnery,' included an engraving, which illustrated the throwing of wreaths of fire against the besiegers."



Illustrations by courtesy of "The American Machinist," New York.

FIRE FRIGHTFULNESS IN 800 B.C.

This bas-relief found at Nineveh shows besieged soldiers hurling fire-brands at their enemy twenty-seven centuries in the dim past.

WHEN THE BREWERIES GO DRY

IN A VERY FEW WEEKS our huge brewing plants are to discontinue the work for which they were built. But it will be easy to make them produce food instead of drink by turning them into drying plants for vegetables and fruits, as has already been done in Switzerland. We are familiar with a few dried fruits, such as the prune, the raisin, and dried apples and peaches. Others may be dried as easily, and the dried vegetable, with which we have scarcely a bowing acquaintance, ought to become a daily adjunct to our bill of fare. Vast economies of raw material, transportation, and packing are made possible by the dehydration process, we are told by a writer in the New York *Sun*. Dried food can be carried in bulk, takes up little room, and is easily cooked. Says the writer of the *Sun* article:

"According to figures supplied by the Fuel Administration, the brewing industry in the United States burns yearly 3,100,000 tons of coal. It is not stated whether this includes the drying of hops. On the Pacific coast alone there are approximately 2,500 hop-kilns, all located in the richest agricultural districts. These kilns could be used just as well for the desiccation of vegetables or fruits. In Switzerland, as in Germany, there has been a notable movement in the direction of converting breweries into drying plants.

"Those who have followed the subject carefully are fully alive to the part played by dried foodstuffs on the other side of the Atlantic. In Germany the industry has developed tremendously during the last four years. . . . Latterly the Krayseska method has acquired prominence, and it is used in drying eggs, fruit-juice, and blood.

"The dried product is in the form of a powder and will keep for a long time. As the desiccated substances are not subjected to a chemical process, their treatment is rather simple, and they are readily soluble in water. Drying plants of this type are about to be erected in Berlin and Bucharest, and they will be able to treat daily something like 140,000 eggs each. . . . .

"The dried-milk industry is already flourishing in the United States and could be expanded to economic advantage. . . . It is declared that milk so treated is very much more profitable than when utilized in the making of butter or cheese.

"England's armies have been very extensively maintained in a dietary way through the employment of desiccated vegetables. The British Government has bought in Canada since the beginning of the war 44,000,000 pounds of mixed dried vegetables and potatoes.

"According to testimony given before a committee of the United States Senate early this year the British Government placed in the latter part of 1917 orders for 400,000,000 pounds of fine-cut dried potatoes, which were to be used only for soup. The prices, to take care of market conditions, were to average twenty-seven and a half cents a pound. It was declared that by substituting dried fruit for fresh potatoes at that price for a period of six months in the feeding of a billion men it would be possible to effect a saving of $10,580,000. It was, therefore, urged that the United States authorities adopt the dried potato as a part of our fighting man's ration.

"It is estimated that it takes two men all day to prepare the potatoes and other vegetables required in the feeding of 100 men. Therefore, figuring on the basis of providing for 1,000,000 men it would require the continuous daily labor of 20,000 men for this kitchen work. In other words, recourse to desiccated vegetables would release for military service 2 per cent. of the Army's man-power now engaged in preparing vegetables. But this does not cover the entire range of potential economies. . . . . .

"One American drier of vegetables brought out some amazing figures when he appeared before the Congressional committee already referred to.

"'Just before I left California,' he testified, 'I saw a shipment of fifty pounds of green sprouts from California to some point East, where the express-rate is twelve cents a pound. In order to ship these fifty pounds of green sprouts to the East, they had to ship a 100-pound cake of ice and pay the expressage at the rate of twelve cents on the hundred pounds of ice and the fifty pounds of sprouts, making 150 pounds at twelve cents a pound, which amounted to $18.

"'The whole fifty pounds could have been dried and shipped as three pounds by parcel post at a cost of thirty-five or thirty-six cents instead of $18 for expressage alone, not counting the cost of the sprouts and the ice.' . . . . . .

"The public does not realize it, but it is paying heavily for water whenever it buys fresh vegetables. This will be perfectly plain if one keep in mind the difference between the weight of the fresh and the dried vegetable."

When canned goods are shipped, the writer next reminds us, there must be moved in the first place to the cannery just so many car-loads of empty cans. A car-load of canned tomatoes includes 10,000 pounds of tin and 14,000 pounds of lumber, a total of twelve tons. And to transport the products that would make just one car-load when dried, no less than 105 car-loads are necessary, including the carrying of tin ore from the mines, tin-plate from the factory, logs to the saw-mill, and lumber to the box-plant. The writes goes on:

"The curious-minded will naturally ask: Will desiccated vegetables keep satisfactorily for any considerable length of time? This can best be answered by the experience of a Californian who . . . provided the British Government with large quantities of dehydrated products for the troops in South Africa. . . . . . .

"The Boer War terminated somewhat abruptly and the manufacturer was left with 30,000 pounds of the products on his hands. At that time there was no demand for the commodity in either Canada or the United States. He packed it away in barrels, which he sealed up with paraffin.

"When the present conflict broke out in Europe he received another order from England. He opened the barrels after they had been sealed for fifteen years and three months. The dried vegetables appeared to be perfectly good, so he shipped them, and when received in Europe they were found to be all right in every particular. . . . . .

"Roughly, a pound of coal will dry two pounds of raw vegetables; and if the Government's figures of the fuel consumption of the breweries are correct, then in the course of a year the coal they now burn might be utilized in desiccating 6,200,000 tons of green foodstuffs. . . . . . .

"According to official figures the government ration is based upon twenty ounces of food a day per fighting man. Therefore, to feed 1,000,000 soldiers would call for 650 tons of green vegetables every twenty-four hours. Clearly, if our hop-kilns and some, if not all, of our breweries were devoted to the drying of foodstuffs, it would be practicable to effect an enormous conservation of farm products and at the same time reduce to an amazing extent the total amount of coal now required every twelve months for the making of beer.

"Our problem is not alone that of feeding our soldiers and sailors both here and abroad, but also that of utilizing the fruits of our fields to the utmost. The Department of Agriculture has stated that we are now losing approximately 54 per cent. of our fruits and vegetables that come to maturity. . . . . . .

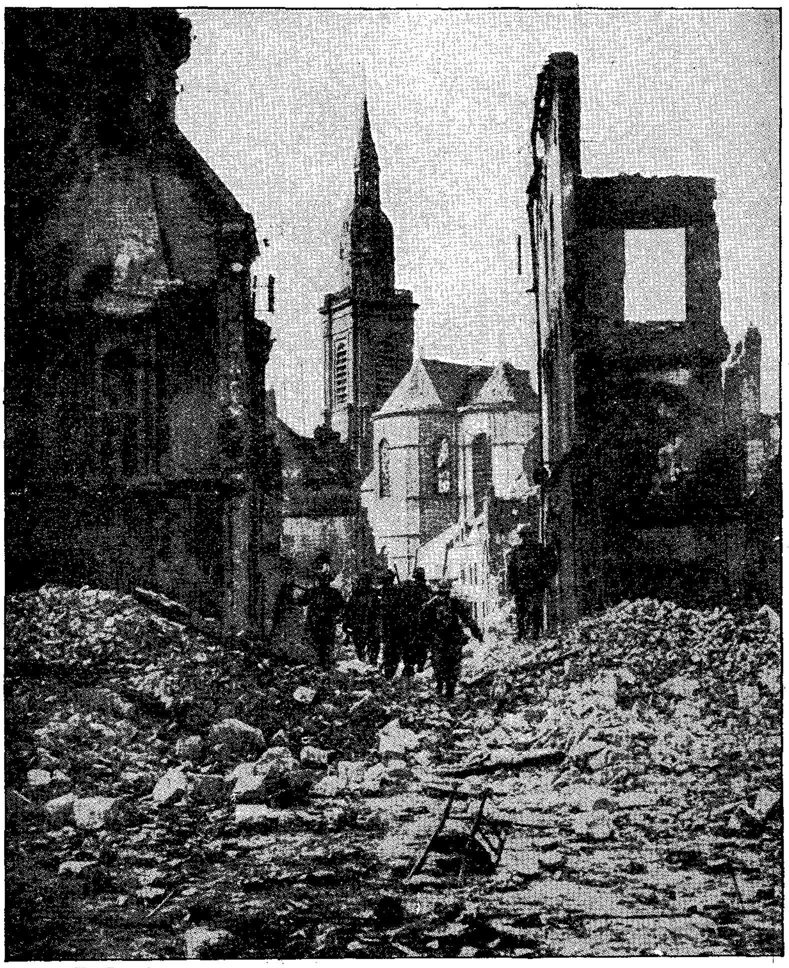
"If we dry in breweries and hop-kilns only half of this reported wastage we shall be able not only to feed ourselves abundantly, but have a still larger surplus with which to help out our Allies."

WOMAN'S EYE FOR COLOR UTILIZED—Everybody knows that a woman can match colors better than a man. When it is realized that some of the most delicate chemical tests depend on this ability, it may be understood why women are making good in certain branches of the chemical industries. Says a writer in *The American Exporter* (New York, October):

"The entrance of chemically trained men into the army munition-plants and dye industries of the United States has created a labor shortage in the laboratories of the commercial chemist. To meet this contingency, women are being imprest into service as laboratory assistants. The type of work for which the women are fitted appears to be routine determinations such as silicon, evolution sulfur, and color carbon. At one leading plant all tests are run in duplicate until sufficient confidence can be placed in the ability of the women to do accurate work. By observing the results of numerous duplicate determinations which have extended over a period of several months it appears that the new coworkers are extremely accurate in the use of the analytical balance. The same applies to filtering and titration. The results obtained for color carbon were fully as good. In titration work the women are able to distinguish the end points with ease. This is equally true in matching colors. Their work is characterized by neatness and order."

ART THEFTS IN FRANCE AND ITALY

THE PLIGHT of Italy and of France in respect to their art-treasures lying in the path of the Hun is one of pitiable contrasts. A passion and will to defend was equal in both cases; nor can foresight be claimed for one and lack of it in another. The blight fell upon France without warning, and Cambrai, just recovered, shows a typical case of many art-centers in the eastern part of France. When the Austrian horde descended into Italy it found bare cupboards, and now that this danger is passed "there will return to the northern towns and villages, besides the stream of refugees, a collection of priceless art-treasures." Cambrai's case is told in the Paris correspondence of the New York *Evening Post:*



Canadian War Records.

CAMBRAI WHEN RECOVERED.

The church here shows that, contrary to German practise, the guns trained on the town by British and American forces did not make it their target.

"The Museum of Cambrai had, like all chief cities of the French provinces, a collection of paintings of considerable value. There were inheritances at home from the past and present, for such cities always have public-spirited benefactors among their sons; and there were purchases made annually by the French Government from the various art-salons. All that remains at Cambrai now is a half-dozen inferior paintings, and these have been pierced by bayonet-thrusts or slashed by knives. For example, the eyes of every personage represented in them have been torn out. There is a single exception hanging in the great stairway. It represents a group of Prussian officers rendering the last salute to the corpse of a French Zouave in the other war.

"Sculpture has fared no better. The people of Cambrai were proud of the well-deserved fame of their fellow citizen, Carlier. His chief work—a marble and bronze 'Mirror'—was in the fourth hall of the Museum; it is no longer to be found anywhere. It is the same for his group of animals, and, in fact, for all his works that were in the possession of his native city. They have simply been carried off and annexed; and only victory can recover them for their rightful owners.

"A few marble busts, perhaps because they were too heavy, have been left behind—but in what a state! Ariana has been endowed with the Kaiser's upturned mustaches and Henry the Fourth's pointed chin-beard. Cicero, besides mustaches, wears a boat hat; and Voltaire has the disappearing top-hat. Even if the damage can be repaired in a few instances, the poor joke speaks ill for the *Kultur* as well as for the sense of right and wrong and discipline among officers and men that perpetrated it.

"The Cambrai Library was one of the richest in France, particularly in *incunabula* and specimens of the printer's art. The collection had a rank of its own, and was known to all bibliophiles. Not a single piece of the collection is left. There are a few books of no value still remaining; the precious volumes have all followed painting and sculpture into Germany.

"On the other hand, the invaders on the eve of their retreat held to leaving memorials of themselves in museum and library, and even in the historic Archbishopric. Polite language has no name for such things. They are disgusting beyond measure, and even Zola's 'coprolalia' would not suffice to indicate them to clean ears. The fact is that weeks will be required to disinfect these buildings, which were the city's monuments and pride."

Northern Italy was the home of Titian, of Cenia, and Giovanni da Pordenone, and all, as the New York *Sun* points out, left here fine examples of their work. At Udine and Belluno were important schools of Renaissance art, and even among the peasants there was great pride in these traditions of the past. The writer in *The Sun* continues:

"When the Austrian invasion began it was feared that these treasures would be either destroyed or carried away. The Germans attempted to give the impression that they had secured much loot in this region when the Government recently announced that it had on exhibition in Berlin 'a valuable collection of Italian paintings and sculptures captured by the armies in their advance into northern Italy last fall.'

"This boast, however, amused the Italians. They knew, better than the Prussians themselves, the value of what the Teutons had carried away. The Italians of each town and village had such a keen appreciation of their treasures and such an affectionate regard for them that they saved, often at the peril of their lives, everything of real artistic worth. This work of salvage, in the face of the panic and terror inspired by the invasion, was one of the little known romantic incidents of the Caporetto disaster.

"As soon as it became evident that the Italian line was wavering the threatened region was surveyed by a representative of the Minister of Public Instruction, and trucks, materials, and men for safeguarding works of art were placed at his disposal by the Army. He was to keep in touch with the enemy along a front of four hundred miles, and remove objects of art when it was apparent that a town was to fall. In the meantime the citizens of all threatened towns prepared their art-treasures for transportation. 'It often happened,' said Dr. Felice Ferrero, 'that the trucks would be departing from one side of a town with their precious burdens just as the Austrians were entering from the other side.'

"At San Vito a painting by Palma was rescued, at Vittorio several Titians were saved, and at Oderzo a masterpiece by Previtali. When the rescuing party reached Belluno it found the collection in the museum packed, but no trucks. 'The High Command,' says Dr. Ferrero, 'however, supplied the trucks at once, despite the pressure of the moment.' While the rescuers were carrying off a painting by Bellunello and memoirs in the original manuscript of Pietro Calvi from Pieve di Cadore, Titian's birthplace, the Austrians were already in the village. The work of rescue extended as far behind the lines as Padua. The Austrian airmen caused much damage to the city by dropping bombs, but not until there had been removed to a place of safety the famous painting by Veronese from the Church of Santo Giustina, the altar of Donatello, the great statue of Gattamelata, and the entire collection of the city's museum."

BARRIE PUTTING WILHELM IN HIS PLACE

THE KAISER chose Holland as his first asylum after the *débâcle.* It proved Sir J. M. Barrie not a literal prophet, but Wilhelm may be merely on his way to London. We prepared this quotation of Barrie's article for our columns several weeks ago, but the printers' strike made it possible for only a few of our readers to see it. We give it now to the larger audience, who are all asking themselves what to do with the Kaiser. St. Helena has a tradition rather glorified in the haze of history; Devil's Island would satisfy many who would not lead William to the dangling end of a hempen rope. Each of these has been suggested; but one wouldn't expect the enemy the Kaiser loves to call his bitterest to take him to their bosoms and let him settle down contentedly in the suburbs of their capital on the mere statement of his conversion to democracy. Such, however, is the fanciful span of his later years that Sir J. M. Barrie weaves for him, perhaps with some deeper intent of satirizing his own people than outsiders divine. If Shaw were the author of the article it would be safe to assume that he meant as between Shepherd's Bush and Devil's Island there could be no choice as a place of punishment. Of course, Sir James is ostensibly writing a final chapter to Dr. Davis's book on the Kaiser that has recently appeared serially in American papers and in the London *Times*, and his letter comes out in the London *Daily Mail* the day following the conclusion of the reminiscences of the American dentist. The pen of the dentist is, in fact, snatched by Barrie as it falls and the narrative continued as by the doctor, tho we are asked to assume an interval before the events here recorded take place. They are, indeed, in connection with the Doctor's "last meeting with him, which took place on September 20, 1924, on the anniversary, as it happened, of the day on which the war ended." Perhaps Sir James means to put the Doctor's whole book in the same category of foolishness that this supposititious last chapter occupies. Whatever the satirist's purpose, Dr. Davis is made to say that he "ran over to England from America on a professional matter connected with porcelain," and filled up a few spare hours in visiting his "erstwhile patient." And the Doctor could not entirely disassociate professionalism from this final visit. As Barrie has him say:

"I must confess also to having a curiosity to see how that part of him was faring with which I was most intimate, and I contemplated taking a last look at it, of course gratuitously. I may mention here that just as it was the Kaiser's custom to speak arrogantly of 'my people,' never 'the people,' he always spoke of 'my teeth,' tho they might really be mine.

"After traveling a few miles westward by bus—for the Kaiser lays stress on his residence being in the W. district—I had no great difficulty in finding his new abode in one of the pleasantest streets in Shepherd's Bush. The house is No. 20 in the directory, but the more cozy name, 'The Rhubarbs,' is painted on the glass above the door. My first impressions of the new home of the Kaiser were decidedly favorable. It is what is called in England a 'semidetached,' or more familiarly, a 'semi,' the term preferred by the Kaiser himself and frequently used by him with some pride when later in the day he showed me over his various rooms. These are on two floors and are seven in number if you include the bathroom, which he always did.

"It was pleasant to me to note his pride in 'The Rhubarbs.' As he flung open one door after another he exclaimed with all the glee of a young bride: 'This is the dining-room. Davis, try those chairs, second-hand things, I don't think'; or, 'Observe the painted glass on the landing window—a little bit of all right, eh, what?' or, 'Now I'll show you Willie's bedroom.' Here I may mention that he has already picked up many of the English colloquialisms and speaks with a decided cockney accent, of which he is legitimately proud.

"But I anticipate. I rang the bell, recalling as I did so the somewhat different circumstances in which I had previously visited my patient at Potsdam and elsewhere, when more formality had to be observed. My summons was answered by the Kaiser himself, but this was not, as he hastened to assure me, because there is no domestic in the house. There is a very competent female 'general,' called by Willie (who *will* have his fun) 'Hindenburg,' and by the Kaiser simply 'the girl.' She was out, however, at the pictures at present, and the Kaiser did the honors himself, and did them right heartily. He was looking much better than when I saw him last, which was at a time when the responsibilities of the war had greatly aged both of us and given a pallor to his countenance. The nervous twitching of the eye was gone and he had ceased to stare apprehensively behind him.

"But it was not merely physically that there was a change for the better; the inner man had enormously improved: the morale, so to speak, of which we talked so much during the war, was a hundred per cent. stronger. This was no haughty monarch, but a jolly little fellow, happy in himself, happy in his neighbors—a sane mind, in short, in a sane body. He was in his shirt-sleeves, because, as he laughingly apologized, he had been engaged about the house on a culinary matter. Otherwise he was in a serviceable suit of gray tweeds, with apron.

"He recognized me at once and said: 'This is a pleasant surprize, Davis; come right in, mind the step, you will stay and have a snack of supper with us,' or words to that effect. He explained that Willie was at the office, but was sure to be back by the 6:42, which was his invariable train. After I had been shown over the house and praised it in answer to his eager looks, we adjourned to the kitchen, where the evening meal was already spread, the dining-room being reserved for 'company' ('and I feel sure, Davis, that as an old friend you would prefer to take pot-luck cozily here'). Lighting a woodbine which he had courteously offered me, I sat down with him to chat of old times and the unexpected incidents which had led to his taking up his domicile in Britain.

"'You remember, Davis,' he said, 'how, as the war progressed latterly in an unexpected manner, there was a deal of talk among the Allies about what should be done with me and Willie on the declaration of peace. In your great country, Davis, there seemed to be a general movement in favor of making use of a hempen rope and a stout tree, such as play an important part in your ravishing cinema plays of cowboys. For my own part, as you may remember, I held out for being treated as Napoleon was, and sent to St. Helena, not necessarily to St. Helena, but to some island as far as possible from Germany.'

"Here he slapped his hand on his thigh in the old familiar way and exclaimed, 'But Great Britain knew better!' His whole face beamed as he mentioned the word 'Britain'—indeed, throughout our interview he never could speak that word without fond emotion; his pride in the land of his adoption was beyond anything of the kind I have ever seen."

One other word made the Kaiser hang on the "more lovingly," and that was the word "democracy." It fairly brought tears to his eyes, and he quite forgot that Davis could be supposed to know anything about it:

"'Davis,' he said, 'this wonderful Britain saved me; this land of the free proved itself incapable of malice, the democratic spirit of Britain cried out that every one had a right to live if he worked for his living, and that no exception should be made of me and Willie.' I noticed that the old arrogant 'I and you' had gone from his talk; he always now said 'You and I,' or 'He and I,' except when speaking of Willie. When speaking of his son he continued to say 'I and Willie.'

"'I and Willie took the British at their word and came over here without molestation, once we had left German shores. No obstacles were put in our way; we were told that if we could find a way of making a living we might settle down and be comfortable, and we have found a way. Davis'—here he grasped my hand—'I am now in the dentist line myself. I had learned so much of the business from you, during our stirring talks while I was in my chair, that I decided to be a dentist. Of course, I can never have such a position as yours, Davis, for I am not qualified, but this is a poor neighborhood and they don't mind that. If you would like me to have a look at your mouth, Davis—'

"But I excused myself, and he continued: 'Tho I don't pretend to be the best dentist in Shepherd's Bush, there are people who say I am the second best; and, at any rate, I am doing well.' He looked at me longingly. 'I don't suppose, Davis,' he said, 'that you would consider a proposal for our going into partnership?' I had to nip this suggestion in the bud, and, to change the conversation, asked him about Willie.

ANDRÉ MESSAGER,

Leader of the French orchestra now in America, who declares that our musical and artistic future should be conserved by the establishment of a national conservatory and a Ministry of Fine Arts.

"He frowned a little. 'Willie had a bad time at first,' he admitted, 'but it was his own fault; there was so little he could do. Also he sulked a bit. I don't know if you ever noticed it, Davis, but Willie's tendency was to be a lazy fellow. I hadn't been here a month myself before I got a job, but Willie used to sprawl about smoking, and saying it was *infra dig.* for him to work. Of course, we weren't set up so comfortably then as we are now. We were digging in a second-floor back, and at last I had to tell Willie that I would fire him unless he paid for his own keep.

"'After that he got an occasional shilling by running after cabs and the like; but I was against it, Davis; the glorious spirit of democracy had sprung to life in me, and I looked on Willie's hand-to-mouth way of living as little better than cadging. I made him go to the newspaper offices and look over the advertisements, and after many disappointments he at last got a place as a clerk in the Dental Emporium. He gets thirty-five bob a week, Davis, and was complimented by his master last Christmas. It has been the making of Willie; a more sober, industrious lad you wouldn't meet anywhere. And it's English democracy that has done it. England, oh! my England!'

"I hastened to say that tho all had turned out so well for him he could not, strictly speaking, call this land his England, but he took me up stoutly. He told me that he now was an Englishman, for those hospitable people had allowed him to become naturalized. He had also dropt the name Hohenzollern (by letters poll) and taken that of Holly. He gave me with not unnatural elation one of his business-cards, with 'William Holly for the Guinea Jaw' on it. He told me that he had voted for Havelock Wilson at the last election."

At this point we are introduced to Willie, who arrives home from his job:

"I saw him first from the window, as he walked smartly up the two-yard garden, and I thought him the *beau-ideal* of a brisk London clerk. He was in a silk hat, black coat, and dark gray trousers, with neat paper cuffs, and carried a little black bag. His lackadaisical manner had quite gone, and he was cheery and friendly. He received me warmly, and asked me to leave my card with him, as they made a hobby of collecting visiting-cards. 'They impress the neighbors,' he explained, and he showed me a saucer containing already nearly twenty cards. I willingly added mine to the saucer.

"While he changed his coat and cuffs he talked to me freely of his situation and work, and especially of the stamp-licking part of it, at which he is evidently an adept, for his hours are largely confined to it. 'My chin never gets in the way,' he said simply. I asked him if he was happy in the new life, and he assured me he had never been so happy. 'It is so satisfying,' he said, 'to have at last found something that I can really do well.'

"He was as enthusiastic as his father about the British, and I noticed that in any reference to the Germans he always added parenthetically, '*Gott strafe them!*' I pointed out that they were now a very harmless people, and he replied heartily, 'True, Davis, true; but still *Gott strafe them.*' He and his father were on the best of terms, but during supper, to which we presently drew in, they had a few momentary tiffs, in which I noticed that they called each other Huns.

"I was particularly pleased with the frankness with which Willie spoke to me of his only trouble at the office. Only one of the bad old ways sticks to him, he said; he still finds it difficult not to pick up and take away with him any little articles of value that he sees lying about the office. He does not take them consciously, but somehow they find their way into his bag.

"The firm have been very considerate with him in the matter, and have made an arrangement that 'the girl' is to search his bag every evening and return anything it contains that was not there when he set off in the morning. They are seldom articles that he would have cared to take in the old days, he said—'the clock would not go into my bag'—chiefly pen-wipers, pieces of india-rubber or sealing-wax, and the like. 'I suppose I have an instinct, Mr. Davis,' he said thoughtfully, 'against arriving back absolutely empty-handed.'"

LONDON'S THEATER PROSPERITY—While plays come and go in New York and never find their way to the envied "road," it must make managers green to read how easy a time such wares are having in London. The Manchester *Guardian* pictures that town at present as the Elysian Fields of theatrical prosperity. Thus:

"Visitors to London who have the time and the taste for the theater must have noticed the great difficulties that have to be surmounted before they can see even the worst of the many poor plays that occupy at present the London theaters. There has never been quite such a flood of prosperity there. When you ask a playwright, for instance, why he does not produce the fine play which he told you months ago was about to 'knock the town,' he replies with groans about all the plays being overdue, and most theaters now being five deep in plays to be produced.

"The fact is that almost anything will go just now. People are simply fighting to fling their money into the box-office. No one will take off a play if he can help it, and no manager will part with a lease without a premium that may be as low as £500, but is likely to be £1,000. Two years ago things seemed to be all up with the London theaters. Four years ago soldiers were being invited to come in free, and prices of seats were being reduced. To-day there is talk of further increases in the present high figures.

"And it is not all officers on leave. The prosperity of almost every class in London, along with the curtailment of holidays and the closing of many former outlets of luxury, such as motor-cars for one class and skating rinks and beanfeasts for others, accounts for the main part of it."

TURNING FRENCH LIGHT ON OUR MUSIC

OUR NERVOUS SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS will never desert us. No foreigner lands on our shores but we must know what he thinks of us. Time was when these opinions were demanded of visitors while they were coming up the Bay; now we let them get ashore and quiet down a bit. André Messager, who has brought the great French orchestra to us and given delight with the organization that is the oldest and best in the French capital, has one advantage over many. He had already paid us a previous visit, tho he did not find us enthusiastically appreciative of his operetta, "Véronique," which he came here a number of years ago to conduct. It is safe to assume, tho, that he has known something of music in America, so that when Mr. O. P. Jacob asked him, in behalf of *Musical America* (New York), what effect he thought the war would have on our artistic endeavors, he did not need to fall back on academic generalities. Indeed, he puts America more or less in a class by itself, for as to Europe he declares that he doesn't "know of a single instance in which anything of artistic merit has resulted from the war," nor does he think that the war and the many changes it has wrought will have been influential in the future development of French music. Because war is no new thing to France:

"To us French, for example, the war has not, exactly, been a revelation. For forty-four years we have had this possible war hanging over us as a sword of Damocles. Whatever we undertook, whatever were our pleasures or enterprises, there was always that menacing specter looming up over the horizon. For the threatening German military Colossus across the border would insist that ever-increasing armaments beyond the power of human endurance had become urgent to safeguard the Fatherland against the dangers of French chauvinism. Our life therefore, and with it, of course, our musical life, has continued more or less along the same lines as before."

Mr. Jacob is nonplussed at the breakdown of his own prophetic divagations, and, in the inevitable language of our own social efforts, asks the visiting Frenchman how he "accounts for the unprecedented musical uplift in America since our entry into the war." And Mr. Jacob learns that "that is an entirely different matter." Such as this:

"If to us French the war has only represented but another step in the last half-century's evolution, a consummation, so to speak, of forty-four years of impending war-atmosphere, and therefore has not been able to change us vitally, you in America have been completely transformed. The war has changed your habits, your economic and social customs, your ideas, possibly also your ideals, and even your laws. The moment the United States hurried so nobly to the assistance of her French sister republic and the other Allies, your Monroe Doctrine became obsolete. For it became evident that such a doctrine could no longer remain in force in the face of such a threatening common enemy. What will you have? The world changes continually, and every country therefore must change with it. Did any one believe that you would ever change for the time being to the military nation you have become? Who ever thought that Americans could be brought to sacrifice their most important interests so whole-heartedly for war-purposes? Assuredly, then, it is but natural that with such a complete and vital transformation there should also have come a greater stimulus, a warmer inspiration for musical art. But to what extent this emotional musical uplift eventually will lead to a higher state of artistic culture will largely depend, I think, on the establishment of a national conservatory and, of course, a Ministry of Fine Arts.

"It is odd, is it not, that among all the great Powers it is only the United States and England that still lack such self-evident governmental institutions? But herein rests the salvation for a country's musical and artistic future. Just see what the state conservatories of Rome, of Bologna, of Milan have done for Italy's musical cultivation. The influence of the Paris Conservatoire requires no discussion. Look at Russia, at Germany. . . . A Ministry of Fine Arts and the National Conservatory not only lend the appropriate significance to a country's musical art as an educational factor, but through their controlling influence also exterminates in embryo all contaminating aberrating mediocrities."

Mr. Jacob queries whether Mr. Messager was "really convinced that in all European countries equipped with such national institutions musical art has been markedly developed," and he got this retort:

"Frankly speaking, I am not! Outside of Russia and France I fail to see much progression. In Russia it has been the national folk-lore upon which musical art has been developed to such a striking degree. And in France it has been artists like Vincent d'Indy, César Frank, Debussy, if you will, who have striven and who have succeeded in breaking away from the limitations of the classical, the iron-bound sonata form. No one can deny the value of the classics. But just as you can not crowd a number of people into a room ever so spacious without opening the windows and replenishing the air—if the people are to live—so no art can remain alive that is not replenished with newer, fresher elements. And an art that does not progress is not alive, it is dead."

ALFRED CORTOT,

The French pianist who accompanies the Paris orchestra, and has played with success both with the orchestra and in recital.

The "delicate subject" was there ready to hand, "Had Germany progressed musically?"

"Since Wagner, certainly not. I do not ignore the ability, yes, even genius, of a Strauss. But I look upon him as a supreme artist of the orchestra rather than as a musical creative genius. He has not said a single thing musically that has not been said before. Where has he created anything new, as did a Wagner, a Beethoven? No, Wagner seems to have been the last of what may be termed the Beethoven era in Germany. And since Wagner—*rien!*"

The inevitable question after this enthusiasm for the German musical classics—one of which figured on Messager's earliest programs here—was whether voices are raised in objection to the production of Beethoven, Schubert, and Schumann in France. We reproduce the interviewer's report thus:

"'Why, no.' Here Mr. Messager became infinitely diplomatic. 'You see the question has never been raised as to whether or not these works should be produced. Of course, I can not tell you what the answer to such a question would have been.'"

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

TO CHARGE, OR NOT, FOR SOLDIERS' COMFORTS?

SHALL THE SOLDIER PAY, or shall he have "everything free" that the Y. M. C. A. and the Knights of Columbus provide for his comfort? The policies of the two organizations are at variance both in theory and practise, and the discussion of their change to uniformity is still on. The Y. M. C. A. charges, and must charge, since its ministrations are in an allied sense a part of the army organization. Report, according to the Catholic organ *America* (New York), represents General Pershing as requesting the Knights of Columbus "to establish canteens in France and to retail the little comforts and luxuries they have been giving away at prices tallying with those charged by the Quartermaster's Department." Some misunderstandings have arisen over the canteen or post exchange conducted by the Y. M. C. A. in France, and a statement has been submitted by Mr. Fred B. Shipp, who, according to Dr. John R. Mott, "knows more about the facts involved than any other man in the United States." In an official statement issued by the Association he clears up some points that were apparently misunderstood by our boys who were among the first over there, who bore the brunt of our initial efforts when organization was in its earliest stages, and who are with us again with the honorable badges of their devotion. We read:

A SALVATION LASSIE.

She takes the soldier's *sous*, if he has any to give; but he gets the doughnuts just the same, anyway.

"In the summer of 1917 the military authorities inquired as to how fully the 'Y' was prepared to assume responsibility for canteen service with the American Expeditionary Force. After several conferences with General Pershing's Headquarters, it was agreed that we should assume full charge of this service, including the purchase of stock in America, in Great Britain, in France, and in the neutral countries of Europe.

"Bulletin No. 33, issued by General Pershing's Chief of Staff, stated that goods were to be sold at the several 'Y' centers at purchase cost price, plus cost of transportation, with a slight margin added to cover goods lost in transit; that if any profit should arise, the 'Y' would use it exclusively for the men of the Army; that these canteens would be operated under the general direction of the respective army officers; and that the plan was designed to release enlisted men for direct military service.

"A few of the men, accustomed to the canteens operated by the Army, were not entirely pleased with this arrangement. Several 'Y' leaders also felt that the plan had in it possibilities of embarrassment for the Association, particularly in view of the shortage of supplies under war-conditions and of the scarcity and excessive cost of ocean transportation. When the Army Bulletin authorizing the arrangement was issued, however, we all entered heartily into the plan.

"Unfortunately for the 'Y,' the ship carrying our first cargo of supplies was submarined off the French coast. Before another ship arrived it was necessary, in order to meet the demands of the men, to pick up in the cities and towns of France at retail war-prices such small quantities of supplies as could be found. No profit was attempted on these high-cost goods, and frequently they were sold much below the purchase price. Many of the soldiers, however, accustomed to prewar prices at home, could not understand what seemed like 'high prices,' and thus the charge of profiteering began.

"About the time our first shipment from America arrived, the Quartermaster's Department also received a large stock of canteen supplies which had been ordered before this service was turned over to the 'Y.' These goods were placed on sale to the soldiers at the few Commissary Sales Stores which the Army had established and were sold at government prices—cost at the factory in America, with nothing added for transportation. The contrast between these prices and ours, which included the heavy ocean transportation cost, again placed the Association in an unfavorable light, notwithstanding the fact that we added nothing for motor-transportation or for overhead expenses.

"The fact that one or two other organizations were, by agreement, allowed to furnish limited canteen service at a few designated points, and that this service was usually free, established a precedent in the minds of some of the soldiers which they felt the 'Y' should follow at its many hundreds of centers. While our free distribution of supplies on the front line in times of important actions aggregated considerably more than the free distribution of other organizations, the average soldier was imprest by the fact that most of the time he paid for his supplies at the 'Y' canteens, while on such special occasions as this other canteen service was available to him it was on a free basis. It was unfortunate that the plan provided in Bulletin No. 33 placed the Association in the position of being practically the only American agency in France dealing with the soldier on a commercial basis. Our extensive program of regular service to him, at the base ports, in the training areas, and in the front-line trenches: for example, the furnishing of reading matter, writing materials, movies, concerts, theatrical entertainments, athletic supplies, and all else that goes with a 'Y' hut or dugout in France—all of it without charge—was obscured in the minds of many because we were also handling merchandise at what often appears to them to be exorbitant prices."

A further occasion for misunderstanding with some, and especially among those of our boys whose patriotism tolerates no language but English and no economic system but that of "good old United States," is the fact that business is necessarily done with French money. Mr. Shipp offers a simple explanation:

"In appearance the franc looks much like our twenty-five-cent piece, and unconsciously one feels that it should have the same purchasing power. Its actual value, however, is about seventeen and a half cents. When used in one of our canteens to purchase a standard article which until recently retailed at home for ten cents, but which now costs probably that much at wholesale, and to which increased cost the 'Y' has added five cents for ocean transportation, it yields the soldier so little change that unless he takes all the facts into consideration he feels he is being robbed.

"We must also recognize that among the several thousand workers whom the 'Y' has sent to France, there are necessarily some who are entirely unsuited to this service, and altho these workers, after a fair trial, are sent home, their stay is often long enough for them greatly to injure the Association, particularly when they are employed in canteen service. I am glad, however, to bear testimony to the fact that while most of our workers in France came to us without previous experience in Y. M. C. A. service, these lawyers, manufacturers, merchants, clergymen, college professors, and men and women from nearly every other walk of life in America, have in most cases 'made good,' and have performed an unselfish service for the welfare of the soldiers. A significant testimony to this is the fact that many of them have been wounded or gassed and that several, including two women, have lost their lives under enemy fire.

"The cause, I believe, of a good deal of recent criticism has not been so much the prices charged as the fact that the 'Y' in certain instances was unable fully to carry out its plan to provide free canteen supplies to the men, as they were going into action or as they were coming out. The reason for this was not a shortage of supplies, but the absolute inability to secure the necessary motor transportation. Over and over again, the Y. M. C. A. worker has found himself on the extreme front battle-line with absolutely no supplies to give to the fighting and wounded men, while at the same time our stores back of the line were well stocked. Any one familiar with the motor-transport situation in France during the past few months will immediately free the 'Y' from responsibility in this matter. It is one of the inevitable results of the exceptional fighting activity of recent weeks."

The Knights of Columbus, however, prefer to stick to their original principle. Mr. William J. Mulligan, Chairman of the K. of C. Committee on War Activities, is quoted by the New York *Times* as saying: "We have made it a first principle of our work to charge for nothing, and that principle will be maintained by the Knights of Columbus. The other war-relief organizations cooperating with us have given their concurrence to this policy." *America* answers the criticism that the free policy is "pauperizing" the men, and goes on to consider the financial condition of the average soldier:

"His overseas pay is very limited, when allotments, insurance, and so on, are deducted. He receives his leave and naturally 'blows' himself to elaborate food and entertainment in any near-by city that has these things for sale. When young men have been through mankind's finest imitation of Hades, they emerge a little eager for the good things of life, and who shall deny them? The good things of life are only to be obtained upon a certain tariff, which, if sedulously consulted, will be found to bear rather a condescending relation toward a soldier's spending money. The soldier, then, often finds himself in a position where he is not able to afford the light little luxuries given to him by the Knights. Now who shall say that he be denied these luxuries until such time as he earns more money to pay for them?

"Take the case of our men at home. Refer to the newspapers again, and this time we are sure of the truth of the reports because we have witnessed the fact with our own eyes. Our soldiers and sailors, in a big city, spending their furloughs, exhaust their scanty funds, carelessly, perhaps, but do we stipulate that they must consider all the risks before they plunge into an enemy barrage? They have nowhere to lay their heads, and they have no money, or very, very little. Is it better for them to go to a cheap lodging-house, where they will meet some of the vile specimens of humanity which our grotesque civilization produces? Or would you, were the particular soldier or sailor your own son or your own brother, prefer to have him accept the beneficence of the American people through the Knights of Columbus, who conduct service-houses containing good, clean beds in good, wholesome surroundings, for these very boys? . . . . . .

"Moreover, the Knights are the trustees of a public fund raised for the benefit of the nation's defenders. If, through wise and economical administration, the Knights find that they are able to supply the boys with beds and other necessities or luxuries entirely free of charge, why in the sacred name of charity should anybody challenge their right to do so? Scout the thought that our soldiers and sailors are spoiled by this happy application of a public fund. Our soldiers and sailors may have a cogent reply to this ridiculous assertion when they return from the wars; they may even go so far as to say that we have been spoiled, that we have sat at home investing our money at four and more per cent. a year after Uncle Samuel has dusted his knees in an attempt to get us to do so, while they have been facing the dangers of the sea and struggling through the horrors of the battle-field."

CHRISTIANITY'S VICTORY

GLOOMY WORDS uttered during the past four years about the failure of Christianity have their very corrective in concurrent events. It only needs a historic sense, as *The Churchman* (New York) points out, to prove the falsity of these dark forebodings. Moreover, the prospect of victory in no wise offers us the likelihood of its acceptance in unchristian mood. In fact, to prove the enormous advance of present-day Christianity over that of earlier days, the writer turns to the records of "Christian wrath" shown by Godfrey of Bouillon, "type of the perfect crusading knight, fighting solely for the faith with Christian devotion and humility." How his behavior at the capture of Jerusalem "differs from plain brutal cruelty is not clear to the disinterested reader of history." The writer quoted from is Raymond of Agiles, who was one of the clergy in the train of Count Raymond of Toulouse and an eye-witness of this event ending the first crusade:

"Among the first to enter was Tancred and the Duke of Lothringia (Godfrey), who on that day shed quantities of blood almost beyond belief. After them, the host mounted the walls and now the Saracens suffered. Yet, altho the city was all but in the hands of the Franks, the Saracens resisted the party of Count Raymond as if they were never going to be taken. But when our men had mastered the walls of the city and the towers, then wonderful things were to be seen. Numbers of the Saracens were beheaded—which was the easiest for them; others were shot with arrows, or forced to jump from the towers; others were slowly tortured and were burned in flames. In the streets and open places of the town were seen piles of heads and hands and feet. One rode about everywhere amid the corpses of men and horses. But these were small matters! Let us go to Solomon's temple, where they were wont to chant their rites and solemnities. What had been done there? If we speak the truth, we exceed belief: let this suffice. In the temple and porch of Solomon one rode in blood up to the knees and even to the horses' bridles by the just and marvelous Judgment of God, in order that the same place which so long had endured their blasphemies against him should receive their blood."

So the Crusaders wrought; and what joy did they feel! Raymond continues:

"When the city was taken it was worth the whole long labor to witness the devotion of the pilgrims to the sepulcher of the Lord. For their hearts presented to God, victor and triumphant, vows of praise which they were unable to explain. A new day, new joy and exultation, new and perpetual gladness, the consummation of toil and devotion drew forth from all new words, new songs. This day, I say, glorious in every age to come, turned all our griefs and toils into joy and exultation."

Eight centuries after the First Crusade, "General Allenby, merely a British soldier with no crusader's pretensions, enters the Holy City as conqueror, but he passes through the gate on foot and he issues orders that the Mosque of Omar is to be respected, and he places a guard to enforce his order." This is an augury for the future that "we shall behave better than Godfrey." The writer concludes:

"What, after all, gives us ground as we look back over history for not being altogether crusht to earth by the war's revelations of bestiality and materialism, is that some things which so-called Christians did in the Middle Ages, without self-rebuke or scandalizing public opinion, could not be done to-day under any circumstances by Christian nations. Even the German High Command could not go the whole length that the good Christian knight Godfrey went in his victory over the Saracen. When we get too downhearted about the failure of twentieth-century Christianity or the utter materialism of the modern world, let us remember that it was Germany's sin of cruelty more than any other cause which brought upon her the wrath of the world. An age less Christian than ours would not have felt the concern about Belgium which the nations allied against Germany have felt. It may also be considered an asset in modernity's favor that the altruistic and Christian sentiments of Mr. Wilson's program for world peace have been willingly espoused by his countrymen at the sacrifice of, if need be, five millions of men and billions of wealth.

"But we think that victory will offer us the opportunity to reveal still further gains over the Middle Ages in Christian mood."

THE SOLDIER'S LACK OF HATE

HOW THE SOLDIER VIEWS THE ENEMY is one of the paradoxical but cheering manifestations of the war. Tho he has seen hell let loose he can speak of his brutal foe with a calm that is bewildering to the civilian. The blood has often boiled as we have read of wanton destruction of property and pitiless cruelty to people helpless in the German's hand. An intimate picture of the French soldier's attitude toward the German is given by Dr. Karl Reiland, of St. George's Church, New York. Dr. Reiland was asked by the Red Cross to go before the men in the cantonments here and present particularly to them the assurance of the care their families would receive from the Red Cross while they were absent in France. He felt, says the New York *Sun*, that "it was not right for any man to appear before men who were going into the inferno of the battle-field unless he, too, knew something of what they were to go through." So he has visited the battle-line from Soissons to Reims, and his testimony on the particular point we mention is valuable for those who hold bitterness in their hearts toward a defeated foe, particularly those of them who were helpless instruments in the hands of ruthless leaders. He says:

"In spite of what France has suffered at the hands of Germany, her soldiers have the least hatred in their hearts and display the most kindness toward the German prisoners of any of the Allied soldiers. Why, when I was talking to the little *Boche* in the hospital a French general who was passing through the ward came up, looked down at him, patted his blond head, and sighed with a shake of his head, 'Too young! too young for war!'

"I saw another French officer lift a wounded German up and take a pillow from under his head because the pillow was too high and, when the ambulance moved or went over a rut, the German's head would be bumped. He held the man's head on his arm until the stretcher was lowered, when he put the pillow back. You can't put down a spirit as divine as that."

That this can be the spirit in face of Germany's military rôle is matter for wonder. The thing that is overpowered at last is not changed, as is shown in the dispatch dated November 11 to the New York *Times* by Walter Duranty, concerning the fate in the very last hours of the struggle of the city that had been the Kaiser's headquarters:

"Even in its death agony German militarism clung fast to its principle of hideous savagery. All this morning the German batteries have been pouring a deluge of high explosives and poison-gas on Mézières, where 20,000 civilians—men, women, and children—are penned like trapt rats without possibility of escape.

"Words can not depict the plight of the victims of this crowning German atrocity. Westward the broad stream of the Meuse cuts them off from an army of their countrymen, whose soldiers, maddened to frenzy, are giving their lives without a thought in the effort to reenforce under the pitiless hail-storm their scanty detachments on the eastern bank. For the moment no other succor is possible. . . . . .

"At six last night the torment of Mézières began. Incendiary shells fired a hospital, and by the glare of a hundred fires the wounded were evacuated to the shelter of the cellars in which the whole population was crouching. That was not enough to appease the bitter blood-lust of the Germans in defeat. Cellars may give protection from fire or melinite, but they are worse than death-traps against the heavy fumes of poisonous gas.

"So the murderous order was given to-day, and faithfully the German gunners carried it out. In a town that has been protected by miles of invaded territory from war's horrors there were no gas-masks for the civilians and no chemicals that might permit them to save lives with improvised head-coverings. Here and there, perhaps, a mother fixes a mask, found as by miracle on the body of a dead enemy, across her son's face, that he, at least, may escape the death she knows will take her. Others may pass the shell-barrier and reach, stunned and torn, the comparative shelter of the neighboring woods, but they will be fortunate exceptions. The great majority must submit to martyrdom—final testimony that civilization is a thing apart from the unclean barbarism of the *Boche*."

GERMANY'S MORAL DEFEAT

TO TURN A PROPHECY INTO A MORAL is all that one needs in reconsidering many of the things written in the early days of the war. In THE LITERARY DIGEST for December 19, 1914, we printed an article on "Germany's Moral Force," which makes illuminative reading at this time. It ran thus:

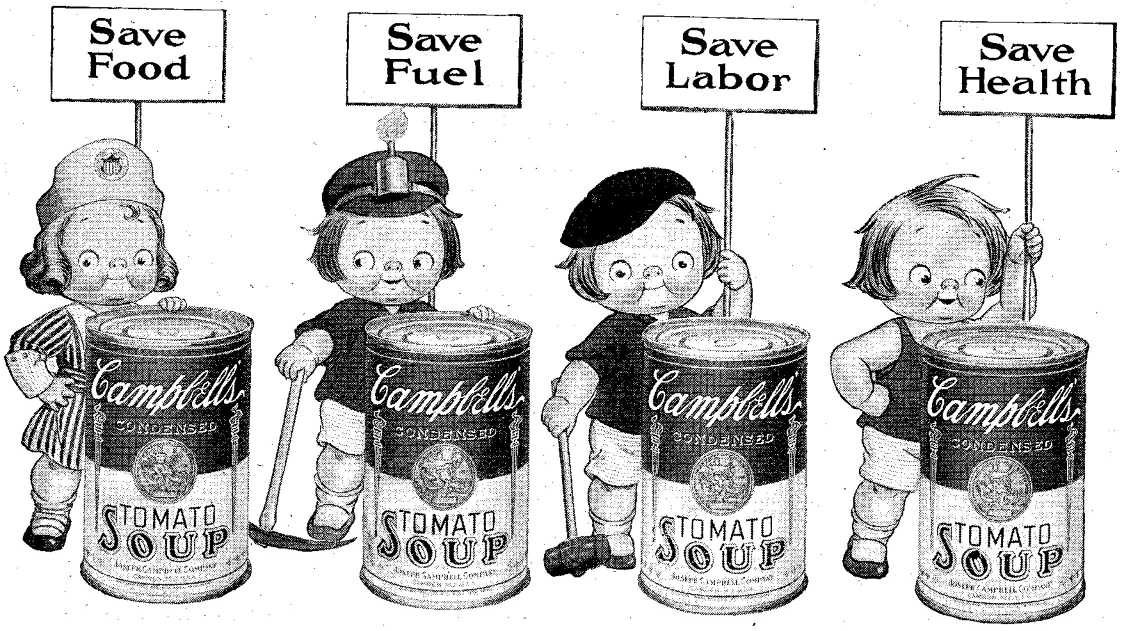
German defeat is figured out by Prof. Henri Bergson, the French philosopher and academician, in the *Bulletin des Armées* (Paris). He bases his statement on the fact that she is destined to exhaust her stores not only of material but also of moral forces. Quite contrary is the condition of France, as he sees it, whose power, both moral and material, "does not exhaust itself," but "renews itself unceasingly." Professor Bergson's argument is that Germany's spirit is animated by false ideals, which will fade when she begins to want for material resources. After canvassing the resources of both sides, in foodstuffs, munitions, and men, and striking a balance in favor of the Allies, he asks:

"What of moral forces, which are invisible, tho of the greater importance, because they can supplement the others, and because without them material forces are worth nothing?

"The moral energy of races, as of individuals, subsists only through an ideal that is superior to them and stronger than they. When courage wanes, they hold fast to this ideal. Now, what is the ideal of Germany to-day? The time is past when her philosophers proclaimed the inviolability of right, the eminent dignity of the person, the obligation of one people to respect another. Germany, militarized by Prussia, has cast aside these noble ideas, which for the most part she imbibed from France of the eighteenth century and of the Revolution. She has created a new soul for herself, or rather she has meekly accepted the one that Bismarck gave her. The famous line, 'Might makes Right,' has been attributed to this statesman. In truth, Bismarck never said it, for he knew the distinction between right and might. Right, in his eyes, was simply the will of the strongest, which is embodied in the law that the conqueror imposes on the conquered. In this consisted his morality; and Germany of to-day knows no other."

Furthermore, Professor Bergson says Germany makes a cult of "brute force," and, believing herself the most powerful among the nations of the earth, "she is wholly absorbed in self-adoration." We read then that—

"From this pride proceeds her energy. Her moral force is only the confidence that her material force inspires. That is to say, here again she is living on her reserves, and has no means of replenishment. Long before England began to blockade her coast, she had blockaded herself morally by isolating herself from all ideals capable of revivifying her."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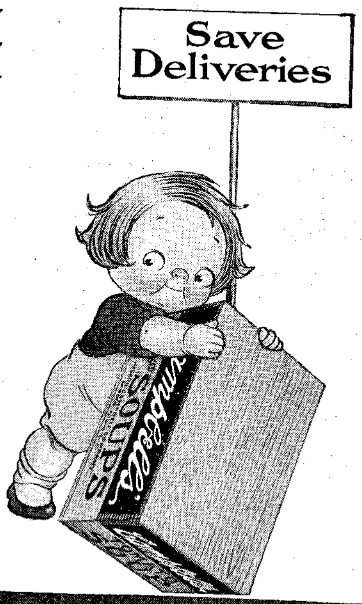
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LOOK FOR THE RED-AND-WHITE LABEL

CURRENT - POETRY

ONE of the most difficult of all the arts is that of parody, yet, when it is well done, it is one of the most delightful. To see some of the pomposities of our pet poets deftly held up to ridicule is a joy which increases in proportion to the seriousness with which our bards take themselves. We are indebted to Carolyn Wells for an anthology of wit and fun which she has entitled "Such Nonsense," and, now that the war is over, we are free to indulge in a little fun, and she provides it with a generous hand. What could be more neat than this parody of the Neo-Celts done by the master of humorous verse in America:

MAVRONE

One of Those Sad Irish Poems

BY ARTHUR GUITERMAN

From Arranmore the weary miles I've come;
An' all the way I've heard
A Shrawn that's kep' me silent, speechless, dumb,
Not sayin' any word.
An' was it then the Shrawn of Eire, you'll say,
For him that died the death on Carrisbool?
It was not that; nor was it, by the way,
The Sons of Garnim blitherin' their drool;
Nor was it any Crowdie of the Shee,
Or Itt, or Himm, nor wail of Barryhoo
Nor Barrywhich that stilled the tone of me.
'Twas but my own heart cryin' out for you
Magraw, Bulleen, shinnanigan, Boru,
Aroon, Machree, Aboo!

Turning now to the undisputed ruler of England's humorous versifiers, we find Sir Owen Seaman, the editor of *Punch*, poking fun at those solemn fellows who regale us with ponderous poems from Asia—in translation:

FROM THE SANSCRIT OF MATABÎLIWAÎJO

BY SIR OWEN SEAMAN

Wind! a word with thee! thou goest where my Well-Preserved lies
On her bed of bonny briers keeping off the wicked flies.

Thou shalt know her by th' aroma of her bosom, which is musk,
And her ivories that glisten like an elephantine tusk.

Seek her coral-guarded *tympanum* and whisper "Poppinjai!"
And (referring to her lover) kindly add. "A-lal-lal-lai!"

Breeze! thou knowest my condition; state it broadly, if you please,
In a smattering of Indo-Turco-Perso-Japanese.

Say my youth is flitting freely, and before the season goes
From the garden of my Tûtsi I am fain to pluck a rose.

Tell her I'm a wanton Sufi (what a Sufi really is
She may know, perhaps—I count it one of Allah's mysteries).

Fly, O blessed Breeze, and thither bring me back the net result;
Fly as flies the rude mosquito from Abdullah's catapult.

Fly as flies the rusty rickshaw of the Kurumay-asan,
When he scents a Hippopotam down the groves of Gulistan.

Fly and cull, O cull, a section of my Pipkin's purple tress;
Thou shalt find me drinking deeply with the Lords that rule the mess;

Quaffing mead and mighty sodas with the Jôhnis, Lords of War,
Talking "jungle in the gun-room" underneath the deodar.

Hoo Tawâ! I go to join them; he that cometh late is curst,
For the Lords of War (by Akbar) have a most *amazing thirst!*

Here is a neat "take off" of the sentimental cradle song, and the lure of the lullaby lies in its lilting refrain.

A LULLABY

A little old man came riding by,
Says I, says I.
Says I: "Old man, your horse will die,"
Says I, says I.
"And, if he dies, I'll tan his skin,"
Says he, says he,
"And, if he lives, I'll ride him agin,"
Says he, says he.

Carolyn Wells herself is an apt parodist and she gives us several examples of how some of the great poets would have written the famous "Purple Cow." Lest any one should have forgotten it, we give it once more before we turn to its varied versions.

PURPLE COW

BY GELETT BURGESS

I never saw a Purple Cow,
I never hope to see one;
But I can tell you, anyhow,
I'd rather see than be one.

Hear Shelley celebrate, not a skylark, but a cow.

MR. P. BYSSHE SHELLEY

Hail to thee, blithe spirit!
Cow thou never wert;
But in life to cheer it
Playest thy full part
In purple lines of unpremeditated art.

The pale purple color
Melts around thy sight
Like a star, but duller,
In the broad daylight.
I'd see thee, but I would not be thee if I might.

We look before and after
At cattle as they browse;
Our most hearty laughter
Something sad must rouse.
Our sweetest songs are those that tell of Purple Cows.

Then we get the quintessence of the Lake School in this.

MR. W. WORDSWORTH

She dwelt among the untrodden ways
Beside the springs of Dee;
A Cow whom there were few to praise
And very few to see.
A violet by a mossy stone
Greeting the smiling East
Is not so purple, I must own,
As that erratic beast.
She lived unknown, that Cow, and so
I never chanced to see;
But if I had to be one, oh,
The difference to me!

This has all the music of the authentic Swinburne.

MR. A. SWINBURNE

Oh, Cow of rare, rapturous vision,
Oh, purple, impalpable Cow,
Do you browse in a Dream Field Elysian,
Are you purpling pleasantly now?

By the side of wan waves do you languish?
Or in the lithe lush of the grove?
While vainly I search in my anguish,
O Bovine of mauve!

Despair in my bosom is sighing,
Hope's star has sunk sadly to rest;
Tho cows of rare sorts I am buying,
Not one breathes a balm to my breast.

Oh, rapturous rose-crowned occasion,
When I *such a glory might* see!
But a cow of a purple persuasion
I never would be.

Let us take another master of this difficult art. J. C. Squire, who is not only a poet, but also editor of that brilliant Fabian Socialist weekly, the London *New Statesman*, has brought out a volume of parodies called "Tricks of the Trade" (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York), and he gives us the portly Chesterton to the life.

MR. G. K. CHESTERTON

BY J. C. SQUIRE

When I leapt over Tower Bridge
There were three that watched below,
A bald man and a hairy man,
And a man like Ikey Mo.

When I leapt over London Bridge
They quailed to see my tears,
As terrible as a shaken sword
And many shining spears.

But when I leapt over Blackfriars
The pigeons on St. Paul's
Grew ghastly white as they saw the sight
Like an awful sun that falls;

And all along from Ludgate
To the wonder of Charing Cross,
The devil flew through a host of hearts—
A messenger of loss.

With a rumor of ghostly things that pass
With a thunderous pennon of pain,
To a land where the sky is as red as the grass,
And the sun as green as the rain.

Next we get a diverting imitation of those annoying people who will insist on writing "poems of the people," manufactured by highbrows in horn spectacles:

THE PEOPLE WHO WRITE IN SECRET WHAT IN PUBLIC THEY ALLEGE TO BE FOLK-SONGS

BY J. C. SQUIRE

The night it was so cold, and the moon it was so clear
When I stood at the churchyard gate a-parting from my dear,
A-parting from my dear, for to bid my dear good-by!
And I parted from my dear when the moon was in the sky.

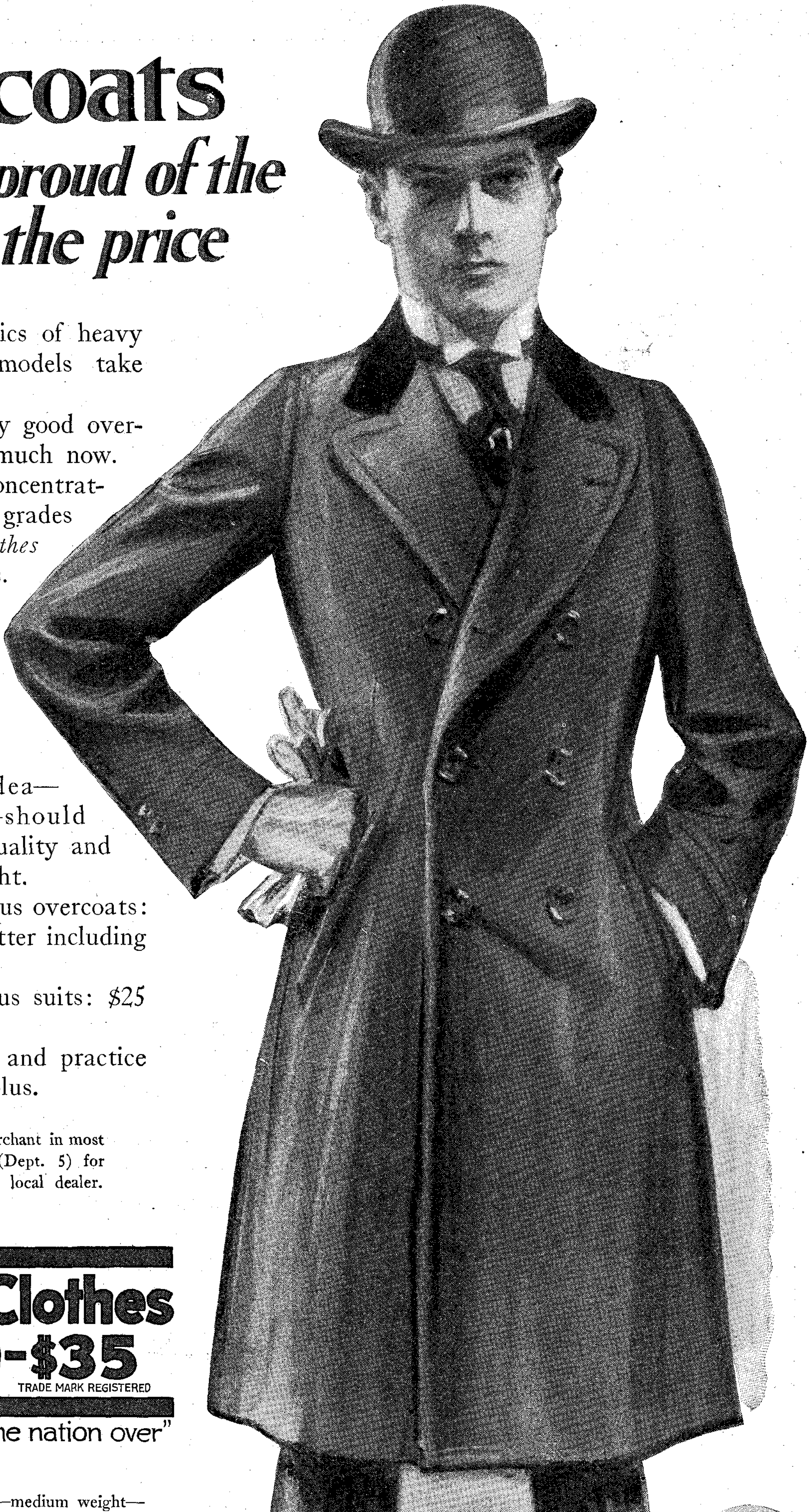
"I never shall forget," said he, "wherever I may roam,
The day that I parted from my own true love at home,
My own true love at home that was always true to me,
I never shall forget my love wherever I may be.

"But I must off to Barbary for good King George to fight,
And it's farewell to Bayswater and to the Isle of Wight,
And it's farewell to my true love, it's farewell to you,
It's farewell to my own dear love, so faithful and so true."

He kissed me good-by, and he gave me a ring,
And he rode away to Lunnon for to fight for the King;
Oh! lonely am I now, and sair, sair cold my pillow,
And I must bind my head with O the green willow.

For last night there came a white angel to my bed,
And he told to me that my own dear love was dead;
My own dear love is dead, and I am all alone.
(So it's surely rather obtuse of you to ask me why I moan.)

Overcoats
you will be proud of the coat and the price



Overcoats require fabrics of heavy weight and the long models take more cloth than a suit.

That is the reason why good overcoats as a rule cost so much now.

The Styleplus idea of concentrating big volume on a few grades *puts extra value into the clothes* because it reduces costs.

This explains why Styleplus overcoats are possible this year at prices never considered unreasonable even in normal times.

The known price idea—exclusive to Styleplus—should prove to you that the quality and the price *both* must be right.

Three grades in Styleplus overcoats: $25, $30 and $35—the latter including the long models.

Two grades in Styleplus suits: $25 and $30.

You can dress smartly and practice thrift—if you wear Styleplus.

Sold by one leading clothing merchant in most cities and towns. Write us (Dept. 5) for Styleplus booklet and name of local dealer.

Styleplus Clothes
$25-$30-$35
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

"Each grade one price the nation over"

Note—This is the York model—medium weight—very stylish. Some one of the popular Styleplus overcoat models will surely please you.

Let a Styleplus merchant show you his assortment.

Henry Sonneborn & Co., Inc.
Founded 1849 Baltimore, Md.

AMERICA'S ONLY KNOWN-PRICED CLOTHES

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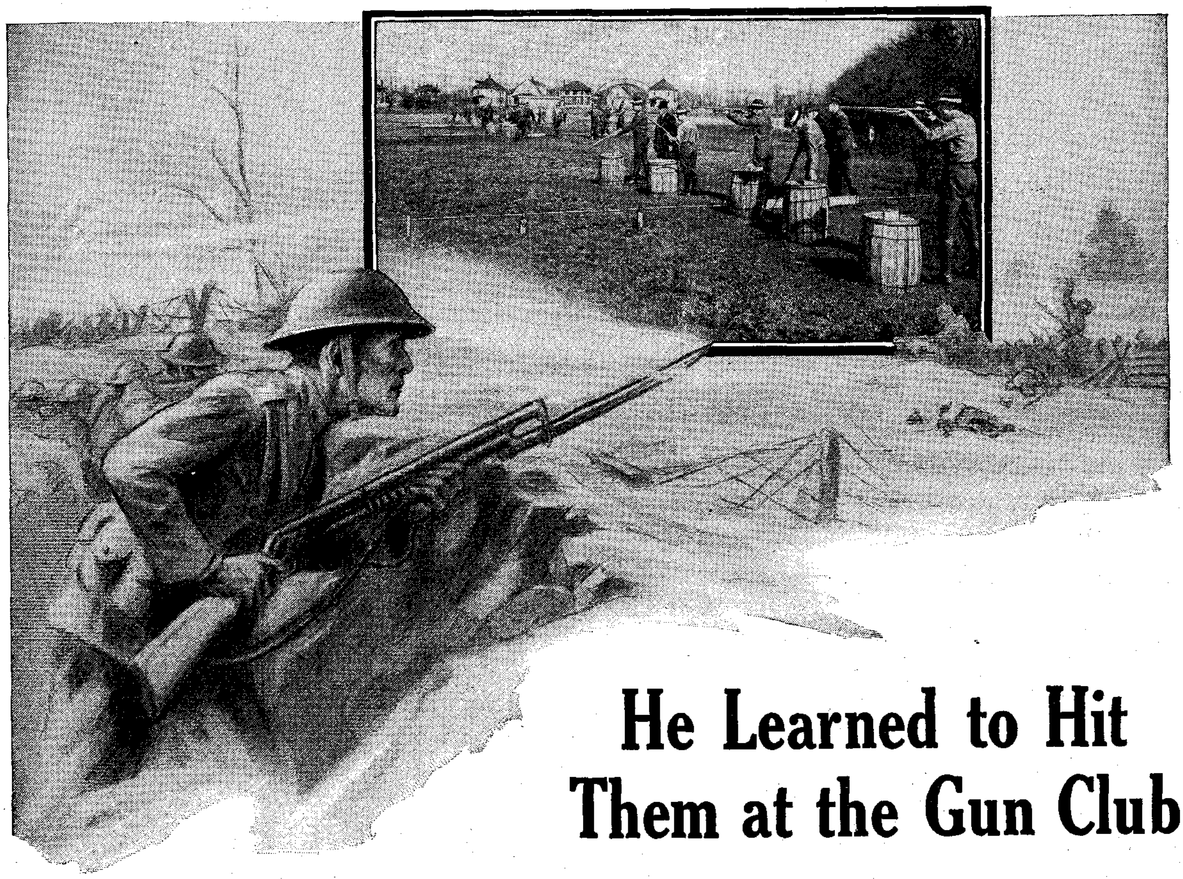
Henry Sonneborn
& Co., Inc.

Trade Mark Registered

DU PONT AMERICAN INDUSTRIES



He Learned to Hit Them at the Gun Club

Back home he was a trapshooter. At the gun club he learned how to hit moving objects, ninety times out of a hundred.

Mark X before subject that interests you
and Mail This Coupon to
E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO.
ADVERTISING DIVISION
WILMINGTON L. D. DELAWARE

- ☐ Trapshooting
- ☐ Trapshooting for Women
- ☐ Trapshooting Leagues
- ☐ Game Bird Booklet
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- ☐ Industrial Dynamites
- ☐ Blasting Powder
- ☐ Blasting Supplies
- ☐ Farm Explosives
- ☐ Py-ra-lin Toilet Goods
- ☐ Challenge Collars
- ☐ Town & Country Paint
- ☐ Vitrolac Varnish
- ☐ Flowkote Enamel
- ☐ Auto Enamel
- ☐ Rayntite Top Material
- ☐ Craftsman Fabrikoid
- ☐ Fairfield Rubber Cloth
- ☐ Anesthesia Ether
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- ☐ Tar Distillates
- ☐ Bronze Powder

NAME ____________________
ADDRESS ____________________
CITY ____________ STATE ____________
BUSINESS ____________________

Visit the Du Pont Products Store
Boardwalk, Atlantic City, N. J.

Stopping a hand grenade in mid-air or dropping a charging Hun is easy marksmanship for him.

At the cantonments and aviation camps in the U. S. and France regulation

TRAPSHOOTING

at clay targets is a recognized part of the training. And with enemy trenches a few yards distant the bayoneted trench shotgun is proving a most efficient weapon of defense or offense.

Whether for prospective active service or home defense you can learn to "shoot and hit" at one of the thousands of gun clubs in this country. You will be welcomed at any club by good Americans who will loan you a gun and teach you how to handle it with skill.

For address of nearest club and Trapshooting Instruction Book, check Trapshooting in the coupon, sign your name, and mail it now to

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company
ESTABLISHED 1802
Wilmington **Delaware**

THE DU PONT AMERICAN INDUSTRIES ARE:

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, Wilmington, Delaware .... Explosives
Du Pont Chemical Works, Equitable Bldg., N. Y. .... Pyroxylin and Coal Tar Chemicals
Du Pont Fabrikoid Company, Wilmington, Delaware .... Leather Substitutes
The Arlington Works, 725 Broadway, N. Y. ...... Ivory Py-ra-lin and Cleanable Collars
Harrison Works, Philadelphia, Pa. .... Paints, Pigments, Acids & Chemicals
Du Pont Dyestuffs Co., Wilmington, Delaware .... Coal Tar Dyestuffs

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

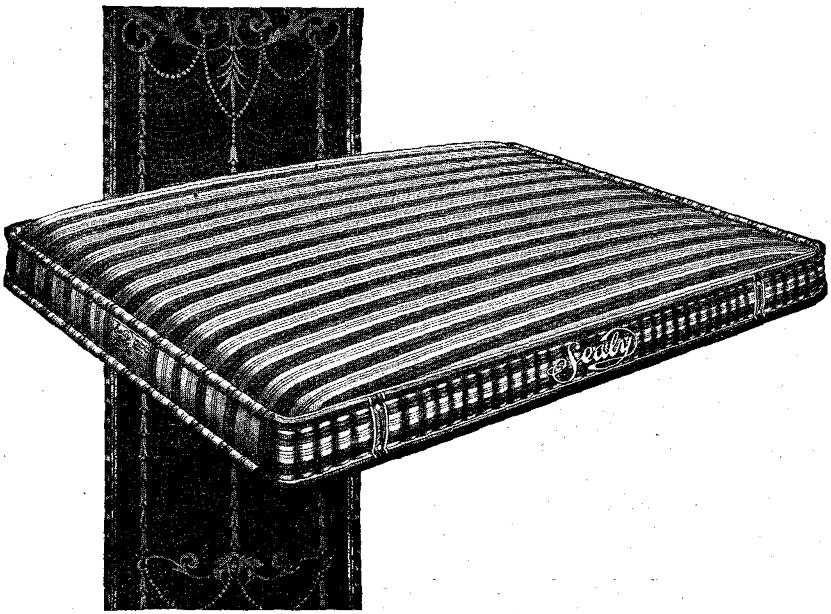
FRENCH BLESSINGS FOR AMERICAN "BLESSÉS"

PARIS is captivated by the efficiency of the American Red Cross and the cheerfulness of our wounded, or *blessés*, to use their term. The newspapers teem with glowing accounts of this trait of our boys, who are affectionately classed as "big children, idealistic, valiant, and good-humored." The Paris *Excelsior* tells about their reception in the French capital:

> American Red-Cross *camions* have been going back and forth across Paris today and the people in the street have greeted with lively emotion the American wounded who are to be cared for in the capital or in the hospitals in the suburbs. And the wounded on their hanging stretchers answered the greeting with confident good humor. The larger part of them are only slightly hurt. They are brave fellows who are the first to say: "Don't get excited; it's nothing." The war has produced among the combatants a smiling stoicism whose purpose seems to be to allay the fears of those who are watching them.
>
> We saw at the Secours de Guerre, in the thickly populated corridors of the ancient seminary of Saint-Sulpice, some of these wounded men. They have been received like brothers by the refugees, the *évacués*, the *permissionnaires*, from the invaded districts, the homeless who have found there much more than a refuge—a home.
>
> And rapid, touching colloquies take place between people who can use only a few words to exchange ideas and impressions. "Ah, you come from such and such a place? How did you leave the village? I have some relatives who stayed behind there." Three or four Americans pool the sounds whose sense they have been able to gather, and the same sort of collective effort enables them to give replies as precise as any one could wish. They are astonished to find a whole city—built from the ruins of how many cities?—there where they expected to find only a hospital. Children—poor little children who know war at an age when they should know nothing but play—hold out armfuls of flowers to them. Slowly, some limping, others with arms in slings, they reach the rooms which have been prepared for them with such thought and care.

The *Petit Parisien* is charmed with the efficiency of our hospital service, the "beds everywhere, gray beds with gray blankets, their flowers and little star-spangled banners." The *Éclair* gives an instance of the "rapid installation of this new organization":

> Three days ago the directors of the Secours de Guerre received a telephone-call from the American Red Cross:
>
> "Hello! Can you take in four hundred of our wounded soldiers?"
>
> "Perfectly."
>
> "All right. We'll come and install ourselves with you."
>
> Forty-eight hours later everything was ready. The creative genius of our allies and the spirit of initiative of the



A Pillow for the Body

THE Sanitary Sealy Tuftless Mattress provides uniform, resilient and soothing support for the body. It assists in quickly bringing sleep to persons fatigued in mind or body. Reclining upon the hygienically clean, snow-white cotton, you relax and experience the utmost in luxurious comfort, obtainable through the use of a body-rest.

The Sealy cotton is inseparably interwoven by the Exclusive Sealy Air-Weave Process into a single, light, fluffy batt, five feet high. This batt is then gently pressed down to the required softness, buoyancy and generous depth of the mattress.

The Sealy retains its shape and body-conforming resiliency at least a score of years. With proper use it will not grow hard, uneven or lumpy.

Your request will bring attractive cover samples, interesting descriptive literature and the name of the Sealy Dealer in your city.

The Sealy Sanitary Tuftless Mattress

Made at Sugar Land, Texas, by the Sealy Mattress Co.

Coal

Don't Waste It!

YOU can buy only two-thirds as much coal as formerly.

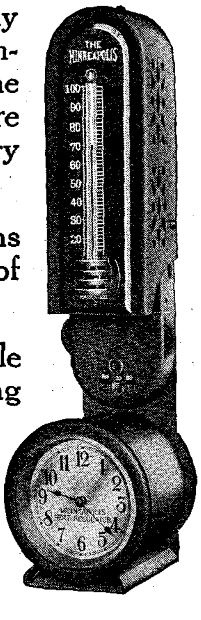
Will it be possible for you to comfortably heat your house on this two-thirds supply?

We say it can be done.

Alternately over-heating and under-heating the house is one of the chief causes of wasted fuel. This can be entirely overcome by the installation of

The "MINNEAPOLIS" HEAT REGULATOR

"The Heart of the Heating Plant"



Will keep the temperature during the day at exactly 68 as the Government recommends and an exact lower degree for the night. Your home will be really more comfortable and healthful with less worry and attention than ever before.

It is entirely automatic in its operations and takes over the bothersome work of managing the furnace.

This time-tested and absolutely reliable device can be used on any kind of heating plant, burning coal or gas. Easily and quickly installed by your dealer under a positive guarantee of satisfaction.

Write us for Booklet—

Showing our several models with descriptions and prices.

Minneapolis Heat Regulator Co.

General Offices:
2754 Fourth Ave. So., Minneapolis

CHICAGO 231 Insurance Exchange
NEW YORK CITY Grand Central Terminal Bldg.
SYRACUSE 218 E. Washington St.
BOSTON 77 Summer St.
DETROIT 1701 Woodward Ave.
CLEVELAND 1827 East 105th St.
ST. LOUIS 1412 Syndicate Trust

directors of the Secours de Guerre made it possible.

A visit to the Secours de Guerre is described by the *Petit Journal:*

> Conducted by the secretary of the society, we visited first of all the big garden where our Americans are walking or sitting, according to the nature of their wounds. It is five o'clock and we notice that, tho they arrived only three hours ago, all the men are shaved, washed, and drest in clean clothes.
>
> One of them smiles at our approach. He has his arm in a sling and as he speaks French very well, he explains that he was wounded in the elbow, by a shell-splinter. He was wounded at dawn on July 15 where the *Boches* launched themselves for the fifth time against our lines.
>
> Another walks, leaning on two sticks and accompanied by a refugee baby, one of those whom the society has already received by thousands. The Americans wear enormous round glasses through which smile eyes with blond lashes. The baby seems perfectly happy beside the big, husky boy who represents the strength his country is lending to those whom the Germans have driven from their homes.
>
> In the same symbolic manner all over the garden soldiers from America are mixing with refugees from Artois, from Picardy, from Champagne, and from Soissons.

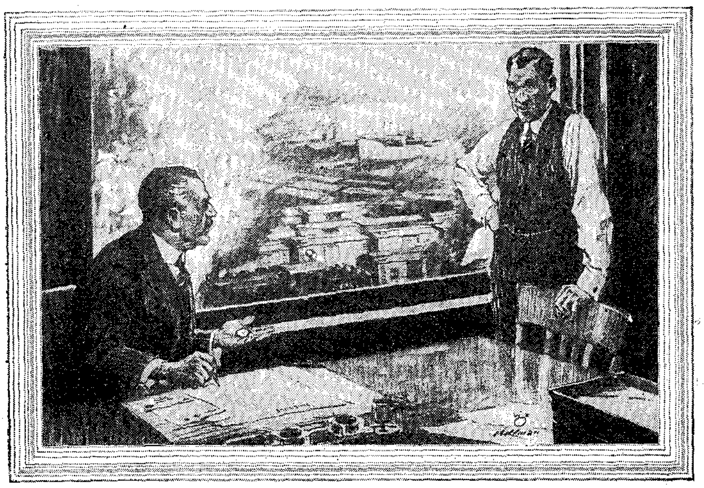
OUR ARMY SLANG CHARMS THE BRITISH

"SAMMY'S" appearance, social conduct, and conversation, to say nothing of his military prowess, have endeared him to all classes in France and England. French newspapers tell of his chivalrous attitude toward the fair sex generally, and his kindly, paternal way with children in war-racked villages; the English dailies print columns about his alert, military bearing, and the charm of his native slang. This last characteristic draws forth the following letter on "What Sammy Says," which is taken from the London *Daily Mail:*

> Sammy is in my ward, and I like him. His face he describes as "one of the sort that only a mother could love," but somehow, lantern-jawed and high-cheeked as it is, it appeals to me.
>
> Even more than his face I like his conversation. His experiences during the war are, I suppose, much the same as those of other men; his mode of relating them is peculiarly his own. The picturesque imagery with which he adorns his speech may be an old story in "God's country"—to me it is a thing of wonder and a joy forever.
>
> He came over "the big drink" some months ago. He had a pleasant voyage, saw no "tin fish," and had plenty to eat—"six meals a day, three up and three down." On arrival at the port they got into "the dinkiest little train ever." Before it started, the captain asked for a key to wind it up with. Sammy says that personally he intends to take one home as a charm to hang on his watch-chain.
>
> They went into camp, where they spent their time "hiking" about the countryside. The "eats" here were not overgood. They were given tea "which tasted like the last water Noah kept afloat in" and fish "that

Elgin—

A War Essential of the First Rank

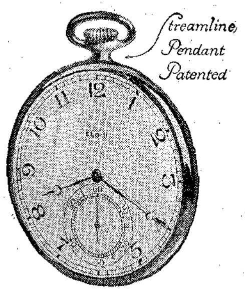


ZERO HOUR in a great munition plant! Uncle Sam's massive moguls are on track, the great ships of his Emergency Fleet are straining at their cables, ready to dash to the front with the stupendous machinery of war—on schedule time!

America's genius for organization strikes twelve in those magic words, *on schedule time.* The executive's desk is Industry's "fire control."

Uncle Sam wants every Elgin military watch the factory can possibly turn out for the boys over there—wants more Elgins for his Navy, his Railways and his Emergency Fleet. All this automatically reduces the output of civilian watches, denying Elgin the pleasure of serving many thousands of waiting customers.

Patriots agree that Uncle Sam's wartime watch needs are absolutely *priority orders.* Every ounce of Elgin energy and skill is being poured into their execution—with full confidence that loyal citizens will cheerfully stand back of this policy of *giving Uncle Sam priority* first, last and all the time till this war is won.



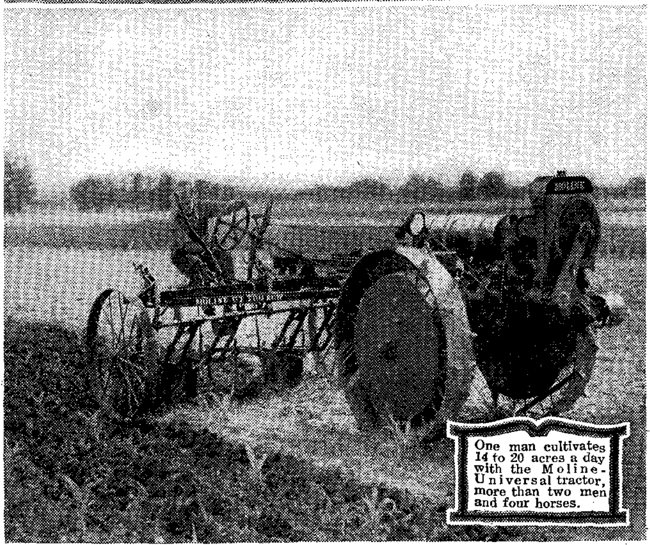
One of the famous Streamline models

Elgin quality never wavers. Each Elgin produced is the best that modern skill can build for the purpose and the price—whether Elgin Streamline, Lord or Lady Elgin, B. W. Raymond, Father Time, Elgin Military Watch—or any other model that bears the time-honored name of Elgin.

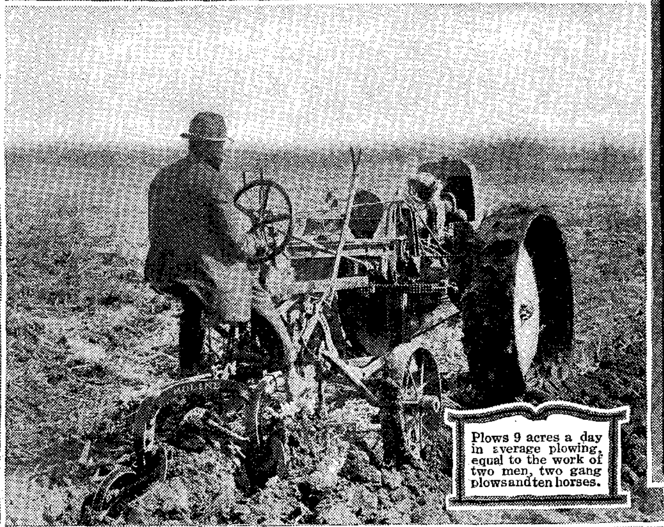
ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO., ELGIN, U.S.A.

"It Solves the Farm Help Problem"

Moline tractor and 10-ft. binder. One man harvests 30 acres a day, more than two men and eight horses can do.



One man cultivates 14 to 20 acres a day with the Moline-Universal tractor, more than two men and four horses.



Plows 9 acres a day in average plowing, equal to the work of two men, two gang plows and ten horses.

THE Moline-Universal Tractor doubles a farmer's efficiency and reduces the use of horses to a minimum. Now when farms are drained of labor the Moline-Universal Tractor fills the breach and enables fewer men to produce more food. In Iowa, for instance, a corn farm of 400 acres is now operated with two men, two Moline-Universal Tractors and one team. Heretofore this farm required from 4 to 5 men and 8 to 10 teams. This instance is by no means exceptional, as many 160-acre farms are now operated by one man, a Moline-Universal Tractor and a single team. This is possible with the Moline-Universal Tractor because—

(1) It does all farm work, INCLUDING CULTIVATING.

(2) It attaches direct to the implement, forming one compact unit. ONE MAN controls both tractor and implement from the seat of the implement, where he should sit in order to do good work.

(3) It has PLENTY OF POWER for all heavy work, yet is light enough to run economically on light jobs. We rate it at 9 h. p. on the draw bar and 18 h. p. at the belt. Under official test at the National Tractor Demonstration at Salina, Kan., it developed 20.05 h. p. on the drawbar and 26.48 h. p. at the belt—1 h. p. on the drawbar for each 169 lbs. of weight, establishing a new record in tractor efficiency.

Far sighted business men are recognizing the wonderful sales possibilities of the Moline-Universal Tractor and Moline power farming implements. Our new factory, which is the largest and best equipped exclusive tractor factory in the world, is working to full capacity, and we are now in position to add a limited number of progressive dealers.

Every person interested in increasing food production with less help will find our tractor catalog interesting. Send for it. Address Dept. 63.

Moline Plow Co., Moline, Ill.

Manufacturers of Quality Farm Implements since 1865

Running threshing outfit with minimum labor and expense and getting the work done on time.

MOLINE
UNIVERSAL TRACTOR

was never caught but must have given itself up." However, they made their motto, "Work like Helen B. Happy," and stuck it out bravely. The one thing that really "got their goat" was having to sleep on *terra firma*. That, Sammy says, is Latin for "terribly hard."

Ultimately he and his companions crossed to the front. The country pleased Sammy, but he found the language difficult and the French people slow of comprehension. On one occasion he wanted a pair of duck shoes, so he went into a bootmaker's and quacked—but he couldn't get the old dame "wise" to it.

For the fight that put him out of action Sammy says his lieutenant was responsible. "He was sure tired of his position and crazy on becoming a captain or an angel." Sammy was ready enough to help, but a *Boche* shell intervened and insisted on sending in his name with an application "for immediate transfer to the Flying Corps."

Hence his presence in hospital.

It is my duty to give Sammy his letters, and to-day, as he read a voluminous epistle his face brightened to such an extent that I was forced to inquire what good tidings had arrived. He hesitated, then grinned. "I don't mind telling you, nurse," he said. "It's my wife writing, and from what she says I calculate when I get home there'll be something besides a fence running around my little place in Seattle."

Sammy goes to-morrow, and I shall miss him badly. He himself is all anxiety for an early return to a front where he anticipates a real good time for the Yanks and a correspondingly bad one for Jerry. The latter is assuredly up against the "straight goods" at last. Anyway, whatever happens to the English, for the U. S. A. forces it is going to be "heaven, hell, or Hoboken by Christmas."

Sammy says so.

FOCH'S THEORY OF WAR IN A NUTSHELL

"ONE Who Knows Him" gives a sketch of Marshal Foch in the London *Sunday Pictorial*, which explains why the retreating Germans were unable either to understand or withstand the attacks of the great French commander. It reveals a character rather different from that which the newspapers have imprest upon the public mind, but the picture is none the less interesting and soul-filling. His theory of war, translated into Yankee terms, seems to be that the army that "never knows when it is licked" will always be the winner. To quote:

"A battle won is a battle in which one will not admit oneself vanquished."

The author of this aphorism was a slimly built man of middle height, who had been quietly smoking cigars throughout a memorable February day just three years ago.

"And a battle is lost?" I ventured.

The gray-blue eyes twinkled into a smile.

"A battle lost," he said, "is a battle which one believes to be lost, for battles are not lost materially."

There was a pause, and the speaker's cigar-ash flickered to the ground.

"My friends," he continued, "it is therefore true that battles are won morally."

It was General Foch who addrest us—General Foch, who is to-day in supreme command of the Allied armies, the elected champion of civilization against Hindenburg and his Hunnish hordes.

"That is Foch all over—Foch always," said an old and intimate friend when the General had left us for a few minutes. "He was born a mathematician, but he has the temperament of a philosopher."

And this idle, smoking-room description adequately fits the man to whom the world in its hour of agony to-day looks for victory. He has always regarded with philosophic doubt the wisdom of applying to war the exact science of mathematics.

At the battle of the Marne, which his brilliant strategy did so much to win, the forces of General von Hausen smashed in both wings of Foch's army. By all the rules of military mathematics he should have withdrawn his center. Instead, with instant decision, he struck at the enemy's center, and von Hausen's legions fell back in dismay.

When three years ago I had the honor of staying with General Foch at his northern headquarters—a delightful old house, built by some old Flemish architect for the arts of peace rather than the arts of war—he frequently elaborated this view.

War, he told me, was not an exact science. The developments of science had, indeed, but increased the mental and moral effort required of each participant. It is only in the passions aroused in each man by the conflict that the combatant gains strength of will to face the hell of modern war. In the end the more enduring passion prevails.

The man who talked like this in the old Flemish house in the winter of 1915 has studied the mere mathematics of war all his working life. About the same age as his chief mental antagonist, Ludendorff, he was as a youth a gunner.

At the outbreak of the present war Foch, altho already famous as a writer on military strategy, was simply a corps commander at Nancy. Then, as now, a great German army of maneuver under the eyes of the Kaiser was seeking a swift decision. Foch's remarkable strategy cheated the Germans then, and he woke up one morning to find himself in command of an army.

Afterward came Ypres.

It was at two o'clock in the morning of November 1 that Foch met French when the tide of battle was running strongly against us. It was suggested, for the sake of prudence, that the British should retire. The development of this suggestion was scattered by Foch's interruption, uttered in those stirring, machine-gun-like sentences of his which I know so well. This is what he said:

"The Germans have sixteen corps. Very well. We have only ten, with yours. If you retire I shall remain. Remain! The British Army never drew back in its history. As for myself, I give you my word as a soldier that I will die rather than retreat. Give me yours!"

The soldiers round him listened in silence. It was Lord French who stept forward and grasped Foch firmly by the hand. In that handshake the doom of the Germans at Ypres was sealed.

A single incident will often illuminate a character more than pages of description. That memorable incident at Ypres explains General Foch.

"Gentlemen, you have a great General," said Lord Roberts to the staff of General Foch when the British veteran visited the front after the battle of Ypres.

I believe that Britain, France, America

Good Intentions and Edgeworth

It's the easiest thing in the world to intend to do something, and then to put off doing it from time to time.

You may, for instance, after reading our advertisements, have thought several times of sending for a sample of Edgeworth Tobacco and then failed to do it.

That was our loss. But if you should later on discover that Edgeworth is the smoking tobacco just suited to your taste, you would regret not having sent for it years before.

The right tobacco has a flavor for your tongue and a fragrance for your nose that brings you more daily comfort than you can easily foresee.

If you are thinking once again of sending for a sample of Edgeworth, we wish you would.

It may not be the tobacco that you will like better than any other, but on the other hand, it may be.

If you're willing to take the trouble of learning for yourself, we're ready to do our part.

Just send us on a postcard your address together with that of the dealer usually supplying your smoking needs, and we will dispatch to you immediately generous samples of Edgeworth in both forms—Plug Slice and Ready-Rubbed.

Edgeworth Plug Slice is made in cakes, then cut into very thin moist slices. One slice rubbed in hand makes an average pipe load.

Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed, as its name hints, comes ready for you to pour right from the can into your pipe. It packs well. It burns freely—to the very bottom of your pipe.

Edgeworth is sold in the different sizes various men prefer. Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed in pocket-size packages sells for 15c; large sizes, 30c and 65c; tin humidor, $1.25; in glass jars, $1.30. Edgeworth Plug Slice costs 15c, 30c, 65c and $1.20.

Edgeworth Tobacco seems to satisfy the cravings of many critical smokers who come to it after trying other kinds. They swear by it.

It is one of the tobaccos the United States Government has requisitioned for our fighting men to smoke over there. They wanted it. It soothes shell-shocked nerves and heartens them with one of the comforts they were formerly accustomed to over here.

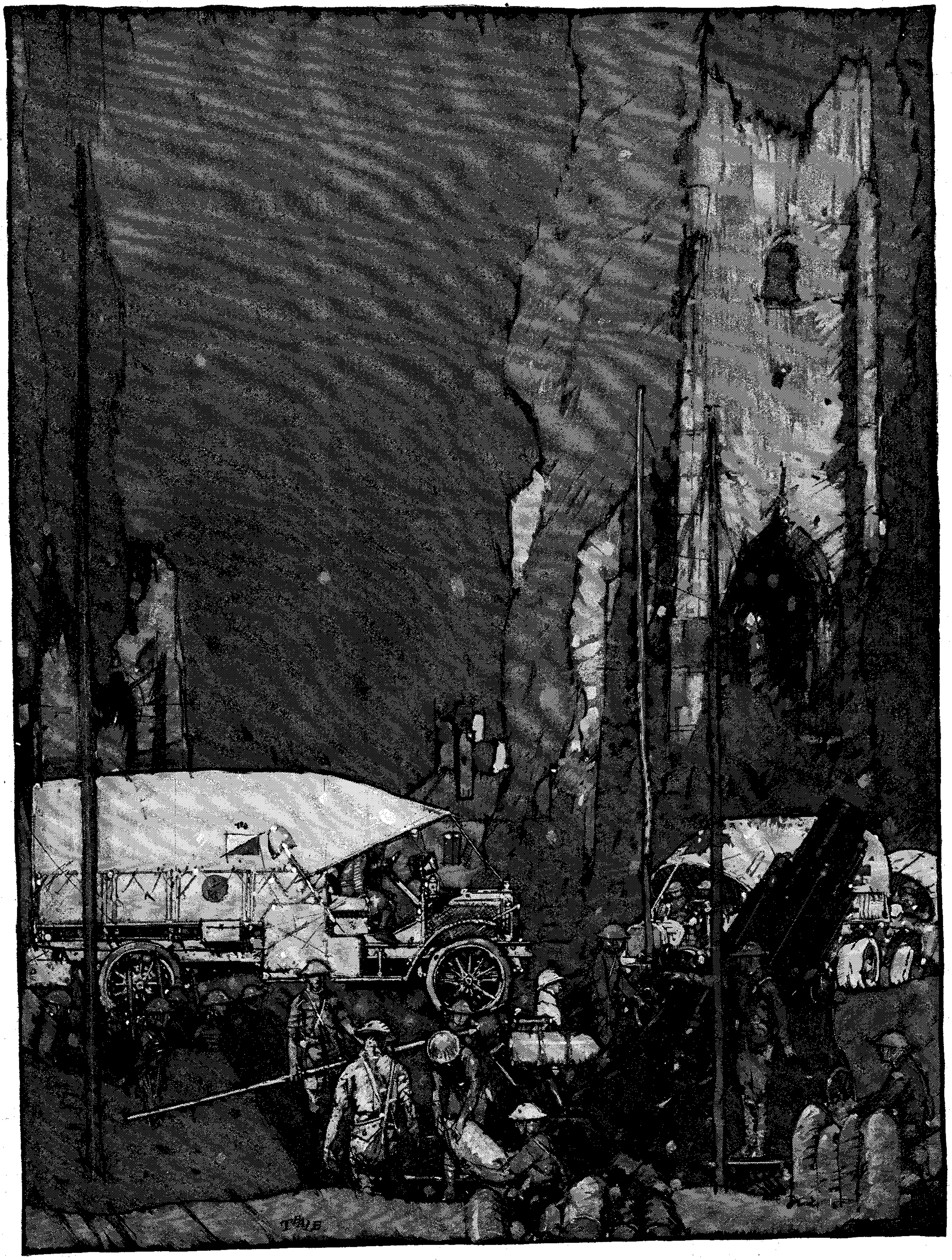
When civilians, they learned to smoke Edgeworth. When they became soldiers, no other tobacco would do for them. Thousands of men in all walks of life just downright will smoke nothing but Edgeworth.

When the samples reach you, prepare to sit as judge on their merits. Scrape out the bowl of your pipe thoroughly so that you will be passing judgment on only one kind of tobacco. Load. Drop into the chair in which you take your greatest comfort. Light up, slowly, lingeringly. Give no heed to the first few puffs. Your mind is on the lighting. But now—puff!—puff!—puff!—why didn't you send for this Edgeworth Tobacco years ago!

If you're already an Edgeworth "fan," we respectfully suggest that you try buying it in the humidor size. You secure more tobacco proportionately for your money. You save tin or glass, and both are in short supply. Your supply doesn't give out so quickly and you save time not having to buy so often.

For the free samples address Larus & Brother Co., 5 South 21st Street, Richmond, Va.

To Retail Tobacco Merchants—If your jobber cannot supply you with Edgeworth, Larus & Brother Company will gladly send you prepaid by parcel post a one- or two-dozen carton of any size of Plug Slice or Ready-Rubbed for the same price you would pay the jobber.



WHITE TRUCKS *have the* STAMINA

First in War

WHITE TRUCKS have won distinguished recognition in all the main theaters of war. Prolonged military service is a drastic test. It searches the very marrow of truck capacity and endurance. In the great emergencies of modern battle, motor transport furnishes the life blood of the armies, renewing and maintaining their fighting strength at widely distant points. Motor transport was

Essential in the Mexican Expedition
Indispensable to the defense of Verdun
A Mainstay in the Battle of the Somme
A Foil to the Great German Offensive last March.

These were but high points in a wide range of war service in which White Trucks, honored by a leading part, met every demand and measured up to the highest ideals of motor transport service.

In Mexico. On March 19th, 1916, five days after the order was received in Cleveland, a complete motor train of White Trucks reached Columbus, New Mexico, and crossed the border with rations and supplies for Casas Grande, the first of a chain of field bases established by General Pershing's army. The line of communication was rapidly extended four hundred miles into a hostile and almost impassable country.

The first train was quickly followed by nineteen others, which day after day during the entire campaign operated with the utmost regularity over sharp, rocky trails, up steep grades, through deep sand and boggy morasses.

At the French and Russian Fronts. Over ten thousand White Trucks have been put into field service by the Allied armies abroad. During four years of warfare these trucks have stood up in a manner to merit the admiration and confidence of their military users. Order after order has been placed by the French and Russian Governments, based upon performance.

So satisfactory has been this performance that thousands of White Trucks were selected by the French General Staff, early in the war, to compose part of the Great Headquarters Reserve—a high tribute to pay any equipment in a modern army. Should all other truck organizations or transport facilities fail, the Great Headquarters Reserve would stand in the breach.

And these trucks DID stand in the breach on several critical occasions. They took a vital part in the prolonged defense of Verdun—three thousand strong. They assisted in rushing 350,000 French troops to the front to stay the German onslaught last March, an achievement in speed and endurance which won for the truck personnel repeated citations for distinguished service in battle.

In This Country. In building and supplying the sixteen army cantonments, White Trucks performed surprising feats. At Camp Funston, for instance, three truck companies hauled three thousand freight car loads of material in ninety days and relieved a serious congestion. The loads varied from tooth picks to five-foot water mains and included 35,000,000 feet of timber. White Trucks are now hauling immense quantities of food, clothing and other supplies needed by the soldiers.

As a result of their military record, the demand for White Trucks in both the French and American armies has reached such proportions that the factory production is now devoted entirely to war work—100% production of the company's *own* truck product.

This record of war service visualizes the important part played by motor trucks in fighting at the front and in sustaining intense industrial effort at home. In sparsely settled Mexico, along trails which other vehicles had difficulty in traveling, motor trucks kept supplies following on the very heels of the advancing cavalry. In densely populated France, where railroads abound, motor trucks have been indispensable as an *additional* means of transport.

In this country war production might have broken down had there not been motor truck service to relieve the railroads. The war is bringing home to the American people, as nothing else could, the economic value of motor trucks and good roads, in peace and in war, as a vital link in our transportation system. It is thus evident that "The Road to Berlin begins in America."

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Candy, Nothing But Candy, Is Request of Yanks in France

BY BERT FORD
(International News Service Staff Correspondent)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Oct. 29.—Candy is the chief demand of the American soldier.

Captain John Miller Bonbright, former managing editor of a Philadelphia newspaper, who is attached to a Pennsylvania unit and who has been censoring letters lately, told of this request today.

"I was amazed and amused to note that every man in my company with one exception asked that candy be sent. Some of them are asking their mothers and sisters to send them nothing but candy. War workers wonder at the nature of the men as is revealed in their requests.

"The one exception was one chap who asked for thick socks, adding that 'If there is enough room in the package some candy might be squeezed in.'"

Captain Bonbright told of his experiences in battle.

"The first battle I was in was nothing like I had fancied it would be," said he. "It is arduous and colorless and utterly unlike the conceptions of battle one gets from reading or from looking at pictures of fighting at Waterloo and Gettysburg.

"The thing that impressed me most was the physical strain. The greater element than fear. The of our men has been wonderful

Captain Bonbright is a W. P. Bonbright, a New York and has done worthy servic

and Italy will vie with each other in echoing Lord Roberts's words when the full story of the greatest battle of all time comes to be written.

THE HORSE'S GALLANT PART IN THE WAR

WHEN crookbacked Richard offered his kingdom for a horse, he paid a worthy tribute to man's brave and faithful friend. Whatever may be war's effect on his master, the horse is always true to his military instinct and ready to see the game through to the finish. He smells the battle from afar and proudly faces its fortunes so long as he feels the familiar loved hand on the rein. It has been estimated that nearly 5,000,000 horses have taken part in the great conflict in one way or another, and equine casualties were often as high as 50,000 in a month.

In *The Wide World Magazine* (London), C. W. Forward, an enthusiastic worker in the Blue-Cross hospitals of France and Italy, tells what he has seen of the work and sufferings of our "faithful, innocent, and indispensable allies, horses and mules." He notes that the solidarity existing between the war-horse and his master has been amply proved, and proceeds:

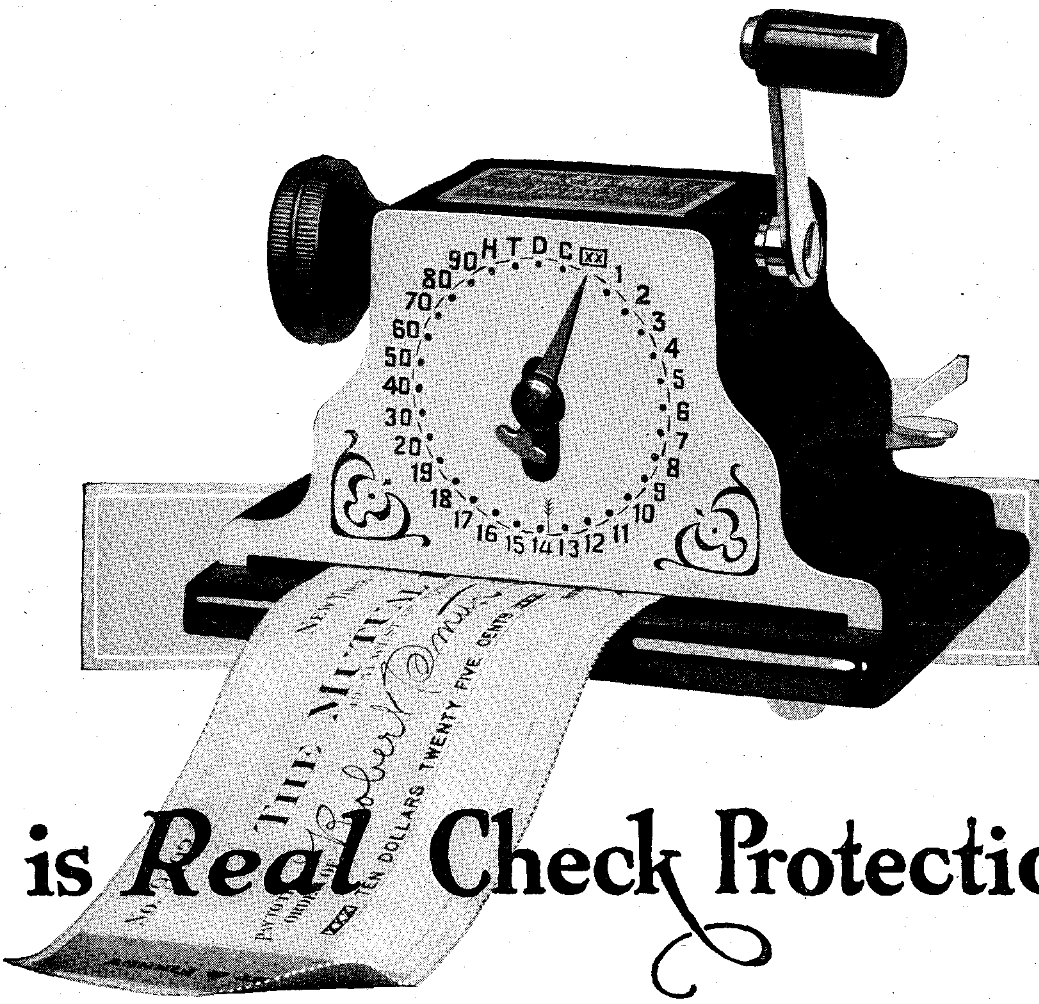
> A driver in the Royal Field Artillery who had been driving his horses for three years, and declared that he "understood them and they understood him," related to me the following incident: Early in the retreat from Mons a shell crashed right into the midst of the section with which he was moving. His gun was wrecked and the driver in front was blown to bits. As he mounted a fresh horse he turned and saw his two other horses struggling and kicking on the ground to free themselves, but was unable to go back and help them. His feelings were, he declares, indescribable. A French *chasseur* dashed up and cut the traces, and altho their driver was a long way off, the horses galloped after him, and followed him for four days. They were not needed, but they kept their places in the line like trained soldiers.
>
> I am sometimes asked if everything is done for our dumb allies; whether animal-lovers at home can be certain that there is no repetition of the horrors of the past. My answer is in the affirmative. Rest assured that the terrible scenes witnessed and described by the war-correspondents of former wars no longer occur in France and Flanders.
>
> After every engagement at the front riderless horses are always rounded up and brought in. Often they are found near their dead masters, or following other riders. It was one of the Coldstream Guards who told how, after the fierce fighting at Loos, a horse was seen standing between the firing-lines. For two whole days he remained there, when some of our men crawled out and found he was standing by the side of the dead body of his rider, the horse himself unharmed. It was with difficulty he was induced to leave the spot, and only by blindfolding him could he be persuaded to leave his dead master and return to the British lines.

The great outcry raised about the trials of the horse during the South-African War has borne fruit in the shape of a highly efficient staff of veterinary surgeons provided for by the Blue-Cross fund. Regarding the work of the Blue Cross, Mr. Forward says:

> I have no hesitation in saying that the operations of this society for the alleviation of suffering among army horses are beyond all praise. What has been greatly appreciated by the various units in France, and also in Italy, has been the "Veterinary Chests" which have been sent out by the score. They contain a carefully selected supply of instruments, bandages, and rugs most frequently needed in giving relief to wounded and sick horses far removed from the base or field-dressing station. In addition to above hundreds of bandages, wither and sheepskin pads, ointments, and drugs have also been sent to the front for the benefit of our war-horses. Many other more expensive gifts, such as portable forges, clipping machines, chaff-cutters, poultice-boots, pocket veterinary-cases, special water-proof rugs for winter use, canvas water-troughs, and fomenting pails have also been supplied by the Blue Cross.
>
> The hospitals are without question the largest and most up-to-date institutions of their kind in existence. Their very sites were selected with care, and they are all close to running streams so that a plentiful supply of pure water is always available. They all boast of spacious sheltered meadows where the horses can freely graze. Each hospital has its own operating-room, pharmacy, sick-wards, and isolated quarters for those animals suffering from some contaminated disease, such as mange. The most common complaint is saddle-sores. In the wear and tear of war saddles once put on remain on for many days, and as they do not always fit, unequal pressure causes large surface wounds, so that when the saddle is taken off a portion of the skin comes away with it. This form of injury accounts for the disabling of a large number of animals and is not an easy one to deal with.

Going to and fro among the hospitals, Mr. Forward naturally came across many stories of the faithfulness, tenacity, and sagacity of the army horses. Their wonderful memories have often been described, but we now hear, probably for the first time, about a horse suffering from shell-shock. We quote:

> "A very striking instance of memory came under my personal observation just before our great offensive at ——. Being in want of a fresh mount, I had acquired one from a brother officer who was returning to England suffering from shell-shock. He assured me that I could have no better charger on which to ride forward when we advanced. 'As strong and brave as a lion, yet as mild and obedient as a lamb when answering the reins, an absolutely trustworthy steed,' were the owner's words as we concluded our bargain. And, truth to tell, I found nothing to complain of in the behavior of that mare until one afternoon when, riding out of the ruined village of ——, in Flanders, I came to a long road where, but a short time before, there had been a beautiful avenue of poplars, now mere stumps.
>
> "I had no sooner got half-way down than my horse stood stock-still, began to tremble all over, and, with dilated nostrils, refused to go a step farther, until I had applied the spurs. I put this incident down to a sudden caprice, and, forgiving



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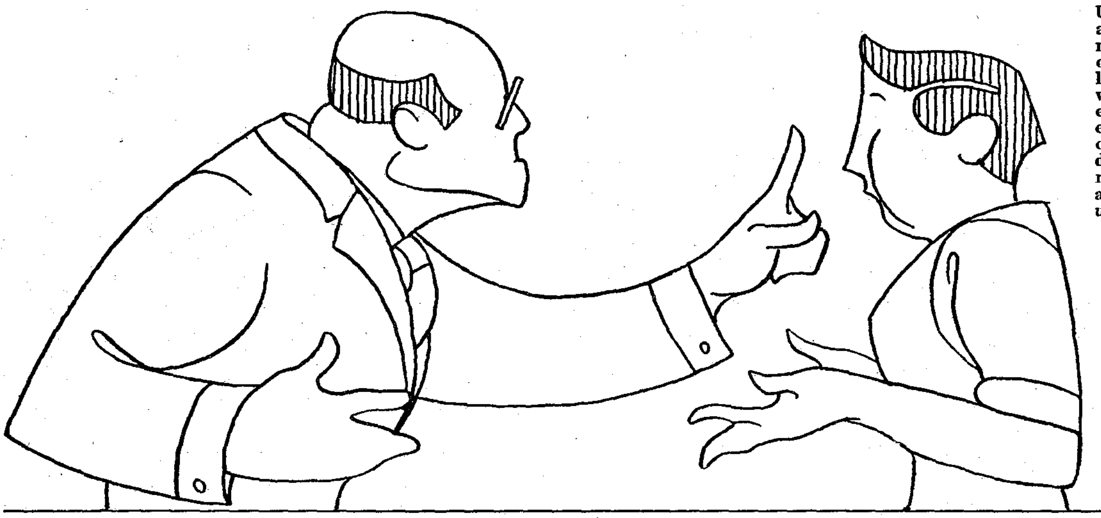

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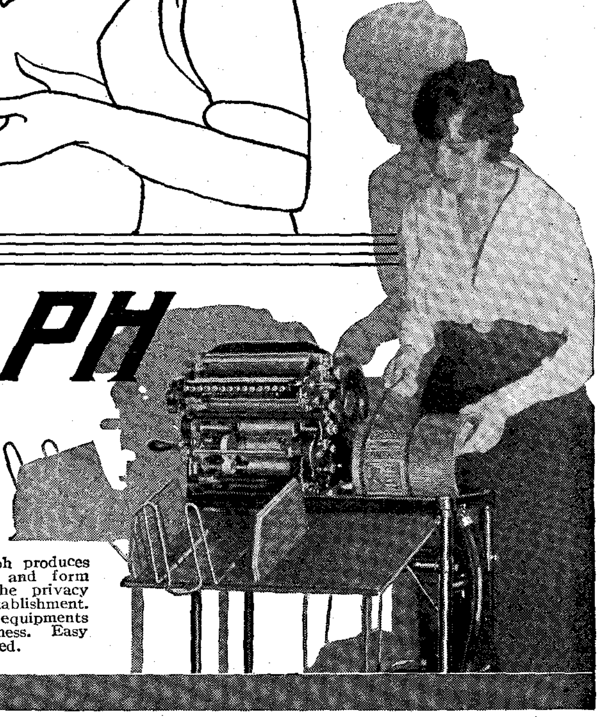

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her, dismissed it from my mind. But when the same thing happened again a few days later I made a mental note of the fact, and as soon as I got back from the reconnaissance wrote to my friend. His reply solved the mystery. 'Poor Dolly! I had no idea that she also was suffering from shell-shock,' he said, in substance. 'But she's really not as bad as her old master. The fact of the matter is, it was on that very avenue, near the village of ——, that the shell fell which led to my return to Blighty. She evidently remembers it as keenly as I do. But take her anywhere else than there, and I think you will find she will behave like a thoroughbred lady.'"

More than one instance has been related to me in which horses have endeavored to save their wounded riders who have fallen by lifting them with their teeth and helping to drag them to a place of safety. And the extraordinary sympathy that exists between man and beast has been displayed in innumerable instances where a wounded man unable to mount has managed to hold on to the saddle or harness of an unwounded or only slightly wounded horse, and has thus been sympathetically and understandingly assisted in his progress toward a dressing station.

SOUL SURGERY, MENTAL HEALTH, AND "TRENCH DREAMS"

SHELL-SHOCK, or "war-strain," at the outset of the war presented what appeared to be an entirely new disorder. Two theories were put forth as to what it is and how it should be handled. The first was that the sufferer from shell-shock was simply humbugging and taking the first chance to get away from the front. The other theory was that there was a real injury; that the bodily and mental signs were due to tears or ruptures of some of the delicate brain-tissues.

Now it is known that this is not absolutely true. The war has shown that while there are many cases where lesions or ruptures may cause shell-shock, the vast majority are due to psychic causes. This discovery is one of the greatest that has been made during the war.

Treating of the subject in *Munsey's Magazine*, Hereward Carrington says:

> In a recent paper read before the Philadelphia Neurological Society, and printed in *The Medical Record*, Dr. E. Murray Auer, who for some time was attached to the Twenty-second General Hospital of the British Expeditionary Force, drew attention to many cases of this character. Speaking of the after-effects of shell-shock, and comparing them with such cases as those of men buried by mine-explosions and afterward rescued, he stated that in his opinion these accidents or shocks often leave more or less permanent effects upon the men who undergo them. It may be said, however, that a greater and greater percentage of cases is now cured, under the latest methods of treatment.
>
> In practically all cases which were observed by Dr. Auer, the patient had received no appreciable injury, the effect being purely mental. One such instance was that of a boy nineteen years old, who had been for three days under a sustained and heavy shell-fire. At the end of that time he was threatened by his sergeant with court martial for sleeping while on

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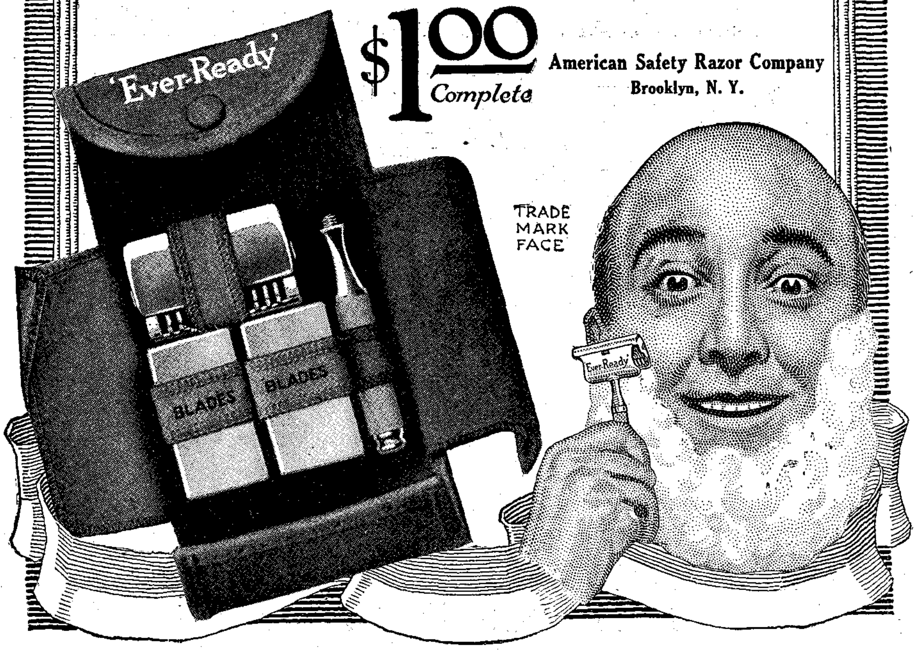

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sentry-duty. This led to an examination, and the sending of the boy to the hospital. He was in a stupor for ten days. The same was true of another soldier who had seen his chum blown to pieces.

During the period of coma, which in some cases lasted more than a week, the soldiers gave the impression that they again were living through the experiences which had brought on the stupor. This was evidenced by their terrified expression. They crouched, started, and stared wildly when spoken to. One such man rose from his bed in the middle of the night and recited in a one-sided conversation his experience of a charge and of being buried by a mine-explosion. Then he relapsed into his state of coma.

Another result of shock is a continued shaking of the entire body accompanied by various pains and severe headaches. In some cases this shaking has been observed to last several days, and even weeks, altho in most instances its duration is only a few hours. One patient had twice been buried in a mine-explosion, had been through an attack and under heavy bombardment in a trench, and finally was hit by a piece of rock, which, while not injuring him, knocked him down. In this case the tremor of the head was marked, and lasted for some time.

Temporary loss of memory is a common thing with men who have been through some extremely trying period or have suffered a sudden shock. The recovery of the faculty is generally as sudden as its loss. One soldier, after being near a shell which exploded, could remember nothing that happened to him until he came to himself, walking along a road, some time later. Another man in the hospital thought himself back in the trenches and became violent, moving his cupboard about as if it were a machine gun and pointing it at his enemies. When he suddenly returned to a normal state, he could remember nothing of his experience.

One of the most common, and at the same time most pitiful, of the many mental phenomena of the war is the inability to sleep soundly, and the recurrence of so-called "trench-dreams." It is not uncommon to see soldiers start from their beds in the middle of the night, crying out and weeping, their bodies bathed in perspiration, as they dream of being chased by Germans with bayonets, or of being buried under débris by a mine-explosion, or of losing the trench in a fog and being unable to get back.

The fear that is found is not the kind the layman might expect. The soldier does not, as a rule, fear injury to himself. He is afraid of doing something wrong, of an emergency in which he may fail and lose the confidence of his comrades. His fear is the fear of being a coward.

It will be noticed that fear plays a prominent part: one man fears to go to sleep lest he will not awake; another fears noise. Photophobia, the fear of looking, is common. Many complain that they can not see. A curious example of this was the case of a soldier who had a "trench-dream" in which he lived again his experience of the month previous, when he was buried by a mine-explosion. When he awoke he thought he had been blinded by the explosion, yet when his eyelids were lifted his sight was as good as ever. The writer proceeds:

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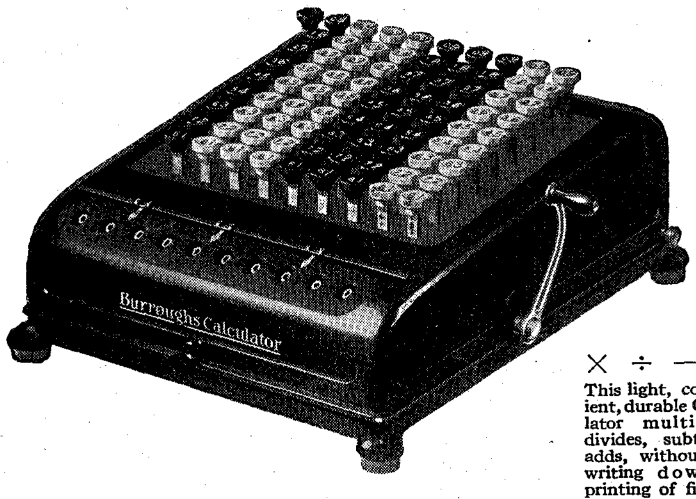

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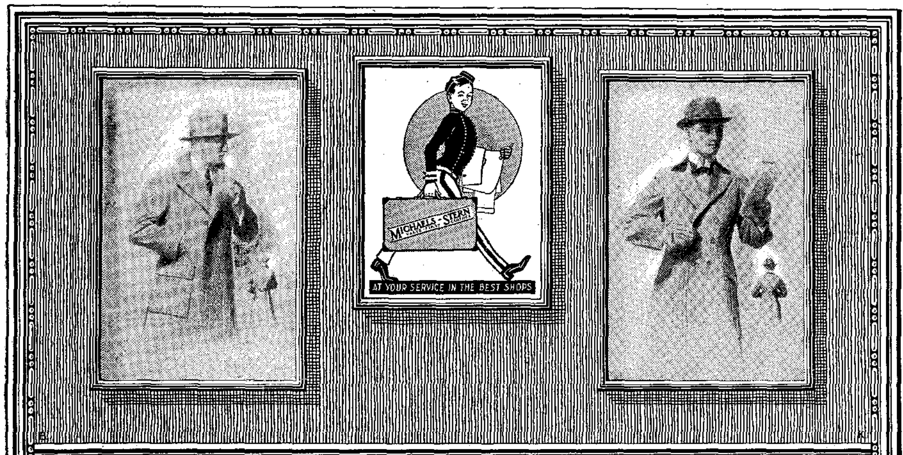
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long way from the subject of shell-shock, but as a matter of fact it is not so. These very symptoms—dreams and all, in fact—enable us to understand the innermost nature of the disease. They have afforded a key to the mystery, and have enabled our doctors to effect thousands of cures which would never have been made along the old lines of pure pathology and *materia medica.*

Both the mental and physical symptoms of shell-shock are really mental, or rather emotional, at their basis. The outward manifestations are expressions of injuries and lesions, not of the body, but of the psychic life.

It was long ago pointed out that civilized men seemed to withstand shell-fire better than natives of semicivilized countries; but the cause was not understood. We can now see why it should be so. We can also understand the rationale of most of the so-called miraculous cures—of which there have been many. All this is readily intelligible in the light of the newer psychology.

One word more. Shell-shock—or "war-strain," which is virtually the same thing—has been shown to involve no essentially new disorders. Every one of the symptoms was known beforehand in civil life. If by any stretch of the imagination we could speak of a specific variety of disease called shell-shock, it would be new only in its unusually great number of ingredients; and the most gratifying truth of all is that even this hydra-headed monster, if caught young, can be destroyed.

THE FAITH THAT IS IN THE COMMON SOLDIER

A "KIND of fatalism, not without its sublimity," is the central fact in the modern fighting man's religion, says a writer who has gained a reputation here and in England under the pseudonym of "Centurion." While admitting that it is a fact that "a soldier going into action is much more exercised about the condition of his rifle than the state of his soul," he contrasts the modern soldier's creed, "Save others," with the too common religious exhortation to "save yourself," very much to the advantage of the soldier.

The last chapter of "Centurion's" new book, "Gentlemen-at-Arms" (Doubleday, Page & Co.), is given up to considerations of questions that might come under the head either of "morale" or "religion" as applied to the fighting man. The writer has this to say regarding the soldier's attitude toward death, and what may come after:

> The language in which he speaks of death is, in fact, often picturesque, but it is rarely devout. A pal may have "gone West" or "stopt one" or been "outed"; he is never spoken of as being "with God." Death is rarely alluded to as being the will of God; it is frequently characterized in terms of luck.
>
> There are, of course, exceptions, but the average soldier does not seem to feel any confidence that he is in the hands of a Divine Providence; he is fatalistic rather than religious. After all, if you have looked on the obscene havoc of a battle-field, as the writer has done, and seen all the profane dismemberment of that which,

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At the end of September, Baron von Ardenne, German military critic, said: ***"Circumstances are now such that successful defense only can be our aim. For they (the Allies and Americans) can transfer reserves all over the front by means of a COUNTLESS COLUMN OF MOTOR WAGONS. But such wealth in vehicles is denied the German command."***

THIS confession of the enemy is full proof of the prime importance of the Motor Truck in deciding the world struggle.

¶ But let us keep in mind that the farther and the faster the Hun withdraws, the more motor trucks it requires to serve the extended territory, also that increased truck service *here* is as important as over there. For, our whole war transportation system, on two continents and across the connecting *bridge of ships,* is a unit, "one and inseparable." The motor truck has assumed its position of predominating importance in the system, because it is the beginning as well as the end of it all.

¶ At the beginning here, the truck must deliver the freights to railway and wharf and take the place of steam cars in short hauls.

¶ Over there, the truck is the indispensable link connecting seaport and railhead with all occupied territory, delivering every form of supplies and construction material.

¶ The maneuvers of the armies themselves are dependent upon truck transportation, and the ambulance is the swift and all-important servitor of hospital and Red Cross work.

* * *

¶ Truck efficiency, both in the war despoiled countries and at *home,* must be greatly increased *with the least possible increase of new truck tonnage.*

¶ In the face of the urgent demand for increased truck service everywhere there exists a great shortage of materials and labor needed in the building of trucks due to the demands of both war and reconstruction.

¶ Now, it is up to the operators, owners, dealers and manufacturers of trucks to meet and solve this "impossible" problem of more trucks from less material, as our soldiers are solving the "impossible" problem of the enemy's defenses.

¶ And the key to the solution is *conservation of old trucks and truck tonnage.*

¶ There are half a million trucks in action in America, and an average increase of one ton per day per truck means an increase of 500,000 tons—twenty-five great shiploads daily, towards maintaining our armies and the war devastated countries of Europe.

¶ No matter if some of these trucks are not employed directly in this work, but are simply serving to keep American industries moving, American business active, American labor earning, and American homes and schools fed and warmed, they are performing a fundamental service in *maintaining American institutions;* and that is what we are all fighting for—the whole nation, not the armies alone.

Contributed in Behalf of the Motor Truck Industry and the Nation's

Motor Truck World

America's Strength

A Returned American Officer said: *"The alignment of war necessities was something like this: 70 per cent transportation, 20 per cent industry, 10 per cent men." And that referred not merely to the army truck service in France, but to our whole truck transport system, including every truck in any form of service here at home.*

TO *the truck drivers* of America is presented a large responsibility and a great opportunity for service.

¶ You and your truck are as essential to success, for neither war nor reconstruction can be carried on without the initial service you and your truck contribute at home.

¶ It is important that every driver get the best and the most service possible out of his truck; that it be kept in perfect order, that it is not overloaded to its injury nor underloaded to its inefficiency; that it works to the very limit of its capacity and lasts as long as possible.

¶ Every increase or decrease of your service is felt all along the line and reflected finally at the other end—where your support is *vital.*

* * *

¶ *Truck owners* occupy a highly responsible position in relation to the army of half a million trucks at this end of the vast system that reaches overseas and almost up to the Rhine.

¶ Your drivers look to you for direction and co-operation. You best serve your own and the Government's interests by exercising such supervision as will secure the fullest and the longest service from every truck. You are not justified in buying new trucks as long as your old ones can be made to serve. If you must enlarge your facilities, keep the old truck in service with the new, or dispose of it where it will be employed.

¶ *Truck distributors* can contribute correspondingly to conservation of trucks and truck tonnage.

¶ You know where each truck will do the best service, and you can do much to insure a wise distribution of the trucks you handle

¶ Owners and drivers should be helped to prolong the life and utilize the capacity of all trucks to the limit. Remember, there is a waiting demand for more trucks than your manufacturer will be able to allot you.

* * *

¶ *The manufacturer's* policy in the production of new trucks is controlled by the Government in behalf of the Nation's need. Their great opportunity to serve in the solution of the home truck shortage lies in rendering the fullest co-operation to distributors and owners of their particular trucks in producing and installing parts and repairs.

¶ The needs of the country demand that not one usable truck be scrapped.

¶ Motor trucks have won the war.

¶ Reconstruction cannot go on without *them.*

Gen. Mgr. *Service Motor Truck* Co.

Transportation Problem by Service Motor Truck Company, Wabash, Indiana

DURAND
STEEL RACKS

DURAND Steel Racks are made accurately to specifications, and are easily erected because all parts are adjustable and absolutely true.

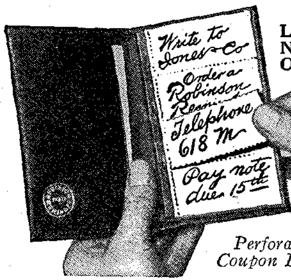
All shelving can be quickly adjusted without tools, to meet any temporary conditions. This means economy in storage space as well as efficiency and system.

Write today for catalogue of Durand Steel Racks or Durand Steel Lockers made to meet all possible requirements

DURAND STEEL LOCKER CO.
1505 Ft. Dearborn Bk. Bldg. Chicago
905 Vanderbilt Bldg. New York

A Welcome Xmas Gift
FOR ANY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY

$1
POST PAID



Live Notes Only

Perforated Coupon Pages

ROBINSON REMINDER
each memo separate
Tear out when attended to

Nothing in the book but live data, ready for instant reference. No searching thru obsolete notes; hence no excuse for forgetting. For superintendents, purchasing agents, society women, students and hundreds of others.

WITH EACH REMINDER IS AN EXTRA FILLER

	3 in. x 5 in.	3½ in. x 7 in.
Handsome Black Leather	$1.00	$1.50
India Calf or Seal Grain Cowhide	1.75	2.00
Genuine Seal or Morocco	2.25	3.00

Ladies' Shopping Reminder, 2¾ in. x 3¾ in. with pencil and extra filler, $1.00; in patent leather, $1.25

EXTRA FILLERS

Size B, 3 in. x 5 in. (four coupons to the page) .... 75c per doz.
Size A, 3½ in. x 7 in. (six coupons to the page) .. $1.00 per doz.
Size L, 2¾ in. x 3¾ in. (three coupons to the page) 70c per doz.
Name in gold on cover—25c extra

If not at your stationers, order from us. (*Stationers write*)

Robinson Mfg. Co., 88 Elm St., Westfield, Mass.

according to the teaching of the Church, is the temple of the soul, you find it rather difficult at times to believe that the fate of the individual, whatever may be the case with the type, is of any concern to the Creator. For the soldier who ponders on the realities of war, the judgments of God may be a great deep; what he feels to be certain is that they are past finding out.

As to whether this agnosticism is real or assumed, transient or permanent, the writer offers no opinion. But he will hazard the conjecture that it is not without its sublimity. To go into action with a conviction that your cause is everything and yourself nothing, to face death without any assurance that in dying you achieve your own salvation, whether victorious or not, is surely a nobler state of mind than that of the old Protestant and Catholic armies in the "wars of religion," equally assured of their own personal salvation and of the damnation of their opponents. The religious soldier of history may have been devout, he was certainly fanatical. And as he was fanatical, so he was cruel. Regarding himself as the chosen instrument of God, he assumed he did but anticipate the divine judgment—and incidentally insure his own salvation—by giving "no quarter to the papist or the infidel." The morning psalm ended in the evening massacre.

Attempts to bring the soldier to some formal religion by playing on his fear of death, says the writer, were never very successful. The soldier is not alarmed by the idea of death, nor especially fearful when he finds himself facing the end. Several such incidents are mentioned:

I remember reading some words of that fine soldier, Donald Hankey, in which he speaks with something like indignation of the attempt of a desperately well-meaning chaplain at an open-air service the night before the men went into the trenches to "frighten" them with the prospect of death. They refused to be frightened and the chaplain's bag was very small. I have seen many soldiers die. I do not know what, if anything, they would have said to a *padre*. I only know that all I ever heard them say was, "I've done my bit"; "What must be must be"; "It wur worth it"; "It bain't no use grousing"; or "I'm all right—I'm topping." I've often thought that the secret of their fortitude was that they had done what they could.

What the soldier might teach the Churches is that there is only one thing that really counts, and that is character. In the Army it is the only chance of distinction a man has, and nowhere is it so quickly grasped. The soldier is less concerned with whether a man's beliefs are "true" than with whether he truly believes them. He has no respect for the sacerdotal character as such; what interests him is not the priest but the man. He is not interested in religion as a science, but he has some respect for it as an art. If a *padre* is a good fellow and sincere, the soldier will accept him as such, but he will not tolerate the attitude of a man who assumes that he and his alone possess the keys of heaven and hell. It is only when the priest secularizes himself that he can command a sympathetic hearing. The Church will have to renounce all its worldly prestige, forget its hierarchical character, and go forth like the Twelve, without gold or silver or scrip if it is to get hold of the men after this war.

A COLLEGE GIRL "SLUMMING" IN THE NEW JERSEY MILLS

EXPERIENCE shows that it is one thing to don working-clothes, leave your money behind, and start an investigating tour, always knowing there are a nice room, and money, and "eats" when you are tired of the job: it is an entirely different thing to know you must work or starve. There are writers who have done both, and it isn't difficult to tell which is which when reading their articles.

A woman-writer in *The Survey*, graduate of a woman's college, who had, for years, "investigated" under State and Federal bureaus, discovered that she knew little, practically, of what she had been investigating. So she determined to spend "a few days" in learning the life of "an unskilled worker." Newspaper advertisements said that weavers could easily earn twenty-five dollars to thirty dollars per week in New Jersey mills. Thither she went. After some preliminary skirmishing she got inside one of the mill-employment offices. She writes:

For nearly an hour we waited, standing. At last a company man in uniform appeared, looked us over, and sent most of the women to the spinning-room. Spinning, a slip of a girl next to me whispered, was unskilled work and terribly dirty. The girl was a twister, and followed in the direction of the others, escorted by a guard. At last the man looked at my card and said:

"Have you some one inside, a friend, to learn you?"

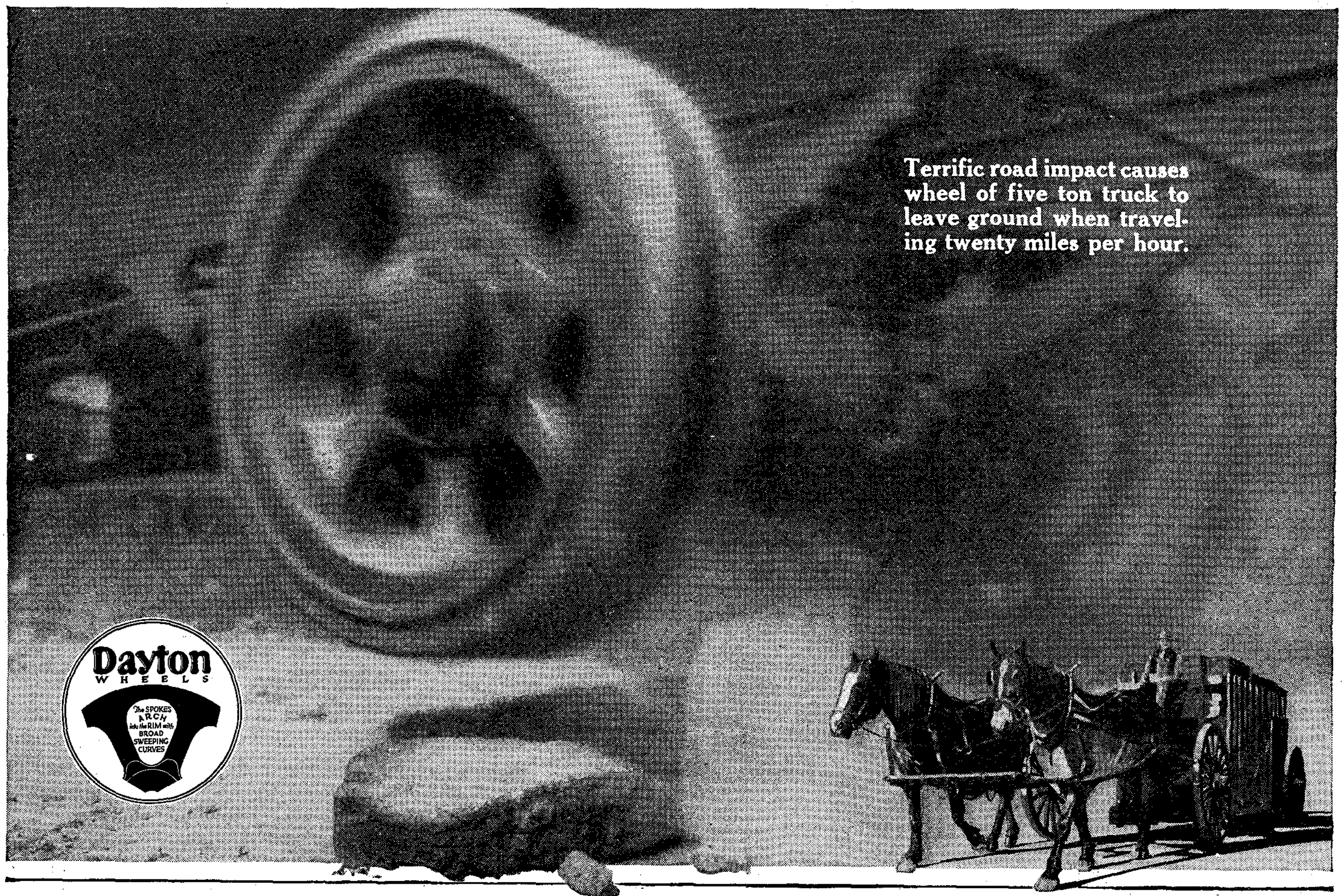
"No," I replied. "How could I? I only came to town yesterday."

"We don't want you," he declared gruffly, "unless you have some one to learn you." And then, seeing that I did not go, he added, "If you want to go in and do plain sewing, maybe you can get acquainted with some one who can learn you."

At the next mill I was admonished that the foreman would probably not allow me to learn weaving as I was too old—I acknowledge a grandmotherly twenty-eight!

So much for twenty-five-dollar-a-week advertisements. I set off in another direction and was allowed to begin work next morning, when I found myself walking down the long aisle of the weaving-room, led by the time clerk. The room was nearly 500 yards in length, and filled with looms which wove an infinite variety of material from wool velours to men's suiting and soldiers' khaki-colored cloth. All I was aware of, at first, however, was the deafening roar.

We finally stopt at the machines of a tall Italian woman, a woman with fine physique, black, flashing eyes, and a belligerent attitude that was most disconcerting. She knew what was coming. She was going to to be asked to teach another ignoramus the gentle art of weaving. And teaching one to weave meant a decrease of output, and decrease of output, when one was paid by the piece, meant less money at the end of the week. And so the "Italian Queen"—for so her stately mien and hauteur made me inwardly call her—prepared to resist this imposition to the end. A wordy combat followed for fifteen minutes, but at last my escort told her



Terrific road impact causes wheel of five ton truck to leave ground when traveling twenty miles per hour.

How the Motor Truck *upset* Wheel Custom

THE wheel that 'rattled along the broad ways' three thousand years ago, differed little from the present dray wheel. From the early Egyptian times to the day of Queen Elizabeth, but few changes were made in wheel design and construction. Even today, excepting for more and lighter spokes, the commercial vehicle wheel resembles closely the wheel of that period—and is quite satisfactory for slow haulage purposes.

But the advent of the motor truck brought with it a new problem. The wheel which history handed down to us proved unequal to the terrific road shocks of fast, heavy-load, motor truck hauling. Designing the correct wheel was now no longer the problem of the wheelwright, but that of the automotive engineer—and it was an engineer who finally solved it.

For some time engineers have endeavored to design a wheel not only of sufficient strength, but one with ample resiliency to absorb or distribute road shocks—shocks that would otherwise reach the vital parts of the truck. Many types were evolved, but all were lacking in one or more of the essential qualities.

Now, after years of experimenting, a wheel has been perfected which absolutely solves this problem. The Dayton Steel Wheel meets *every* requirement for grueling truck service with great resiliency, strength, lightness and durability.

Tested at the Government Bureau of Standards, tried and proven in war and peace, it is the ultimate truck wheel. A wheel that will not only prolong the life of the truck but one that will outlast it.

Dayton Steel Wheels increase tire mileage, often from 10 to 25 per cent, because they never become "out of round." The wheel holds its original shape under all conditions of service. There are no built-up parts to work loose, no shrinkage, no worn bearings, no "flats" to pound the tires. All wheel troubles are eliminated.

Dayton Steel Wheels correct the last weakness of motor truck construction. They add the final look of efficiency and live up to their looks by providing more economical truck service—lower tire, fuel and operating costs.

At present our entire output is being devoted to the purpose of winning the war. For after-war delivery specify Dayton Steel Wheel equipment on the trucks you buy.

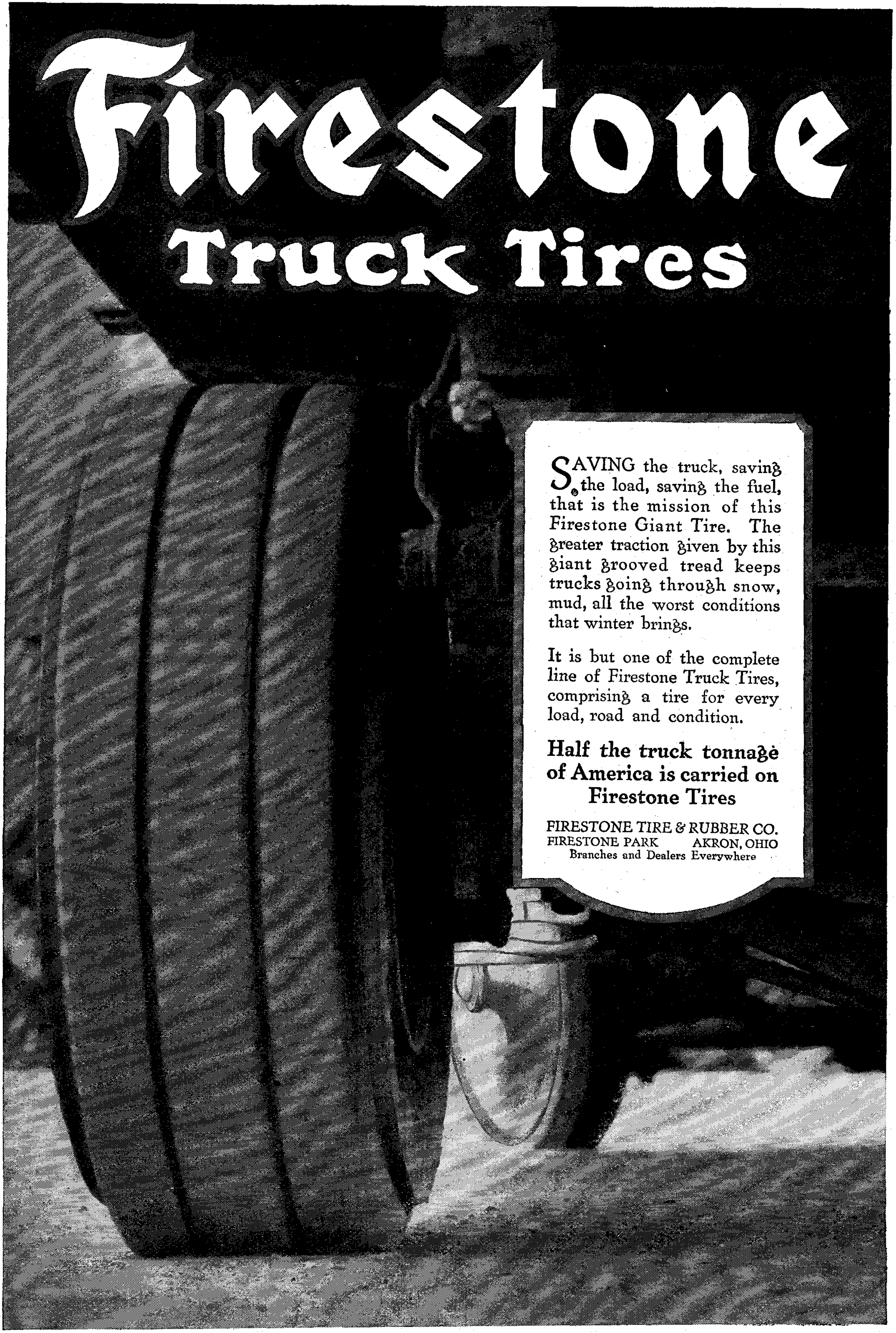
Send for the interesting story of Dayton Steel Wheels.

The Dayton Steel Foundry Company, *Main Office and Works,* Dayton, Ohio

Detroit
Chicago

Dayton
Steel Truck Wheels
PATENTED

New York
Cincinnati



Firestone

Truck Tires

SAVING the truck, saving the load, saving the fuel, that is the mission of this Firestone Giant Tire. The greater traction given by this giant grooved tread keeps trucks going through snow, mud, all the worst conditions that winter brings.

It is but one of the complete line of Firestone Truck Tires, comprising a tire for every load, road and condition.

Half the truck tonnage of America is carried on Firestone Tires

FIRESTONE TIRE & RUBBER CO.
FIRESTONE PARK AKRON, OHIO
Branches and Dealers Everywhere

that there was no alternative and she succumbed.

And while the factory clock slowly counted out another quarter of an hour, she left me standing in the aisle, without a word from her, all the time exchanging looks with the other workers, a bid for sympathy because she had this nuisance on her hands. It seemed as if every eye in the room was glued on me, and not in sympathy either. I felt for all the world like fleeing, but decided to stay and see it through.

After what seems eons of time, the "Queen" nodded her head in my direction and sullenly ordered me to put my wraps in a pile beside a box of spools. For several minutes she had me watch those heaving monsters—the looms—as they transformed the threads into cloth, and I soon lost myself, fascinated by the deft and skilful movements of her arms and shoulders as she stopt and started her machines and refilled the empty shuttles.

I was rudely awakened to consciousness again when she asked me whether I thought that I could refill the shuttles. I tried, but my clumsy fingers became all mixed up with the delicate woolen threads, and these all had to be retied. Weaving was not included in my college curriculum. The woman beside me flashed a look of scorn. I had never felt so awkward, ashamed, impotent.

And what a relief to hear the twelve o'clock whistle! The factory had just opened a new lunch-room, and Mary, my "learner," introduced me to a little Italian girl and asked her to take me to lunch with her. When we pushed our way into the room, we found a long line extending clear across—lunch was served on a cafeteria plan—so I lost twenty minutes of my precious leisure period waiting to get my tray filled. The waiting seemed doubly hard that noon, because continual standing at the loom, tho for only part of the morning, had made me very tired. The lunch was good, however, consisting of Hungarian goulash, rye bread without butter, and an apple. It cost seventeen cents. Furthermore, the new lunch-room was light, airy, and clean. But I must confess that I enjoyed the chance to sit down more than the food.

On returning to work after lunch I had more time to take in my surroundings. A great prison the weaving-room seemed, except that the inmates were working more incessantly than prisoners usually do and appeared more tired. There were no windows on the side, just frosted skylights overhead, so that one could not tell whether it was raining or shining outside. The prison feeling was increased by the knowledge that the gates were locked during working-hours and opened only when the whistles blew. This plan undoubtedly has its good points, but somehow it made me feel as if I were in jail. And the necessity of getting one's piece of work finished by a specified time furnished a driving force more urgent than any jailer.

At the end of that afternoon things became less confused, and I was rejoiced to find that I began to refill the shuttles more to the satisfaction of the "Queen." And this fact seemed to make her more resigned to "learning" me. Toward night she asked whether I had any family, and when I answered that I was alone, her wells of sympathy were opened. At the end of the day I gratefully saw her gathering into her apron all of the spools spoiled by me, and hustling them away so that I would not get a scolding.

When the day's work was over, and the whistle blew at 6 P.M., I felt scarcely able to walk. However, the sight of the workers clambering toward the three busses which took them to town made me temporarily forget my weariness and I rushed pell-mell across the yard, hoping for a seat. But I had to content myself with a foothold on the step. I began to wonder about the lives of these tired-eyed, shawled women, most of whom had to start another day's work when they reached home. For there was supper to be prepared, dishes to be washed, and children to be cared for.

The few days' experience, and immense difficulty in getting her eighty cents a day—the rate when learning—gave the investigator some new ideas on American industrial methods. She sums up:

> After all that has been said and written about the cost of the shifting of labor, the expensive waste in poor adaptation to occupation, and modern methods of efficiency with regard to labor, it seemed to me there was still a great field to develop. I was allowed to learn weaving on a notion of my own that I would like to weave. No one tried to find out whether my eyes were strong enough, which they aren't for fine pieces, or whether my back and arms were equal to the strain of pulling the heavy looms back and forth. Yet there may have been other occupations in any of these mills for which I was better fitted. I was allowed to drift from place to place, no one seeming greatly concerned as to what happened to me. It made me wonder whether these mills really need new workers, as their advertisements suggest, or whether after all they are only anxious to keep up an oversupply of labor such as they have had in the past.

LETTERS FROM THE FRONT TO THE FOLKS AT HOME

WHILE bringing solace and satisfaction to relatives and friends, these "Letters from the Front" appear to have aroused a peculiar kind of dissatisfaction in other quarters. Many of the "stay-at-homes," for instance, were driven to complain of their enforced absence from the battlefields and would gladly have given up their work in "essential industries" for a chance to join in the fray on the fighting-lines.

George E. Deatherage, of Cleveland, Ohio, fretted over the fate which pinned him to these bloodless shores while thousands of our boys were busily employed in crushing the Huns. He voices the complaint of many others in the following letter to THE LITERARY DIGEST:

> DEAR MR. EDITOR: I have been reading to-night some of the letters published in your column, "Letters from the Front to the Folks at Home." Kinda got it in my head you are playing that game a little one-sided.
>
> How about the boys at home in the home-trenches, making munitions for the boys at the front? Did you ever stop to realize what it means for some of us boys to stay at home? Especially a young fellow like me: six feet two and full of Scotch-Irish pugnacity inherited from a family that has been in every scrap they could get in; unless it was a private one. I was brought up in the woods of the Northwest, reared like a young animal; as free as the clouds that skimmed over the Norway tops in the forests of Minnesota.
>
> Never took my hat off to any one except

LISTERINE
THE SAFE ANTISEPTIC

Sound teeth and healthy gums can only exist in a hygienically pure mouth.

Brush the teeth and rinse the mouth with Listerine.

Booklet "Domestic Medicine" contains many useful suggestions. Gladly sent on request.

Manufactured only by
Lambert Pharmacal Company
St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.
LISTERINE
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LISTERINE
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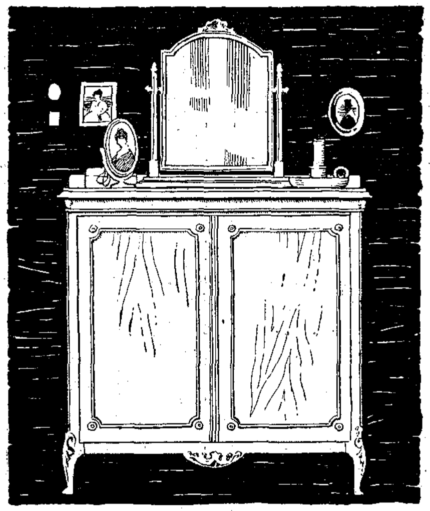
A WAR MESSAGE
FOR THE FURNITURE BUYER

America must win the war—and the big job of American manufacturers is the production of war essentials.

To this vital task many of the skilled Berkey & Gay workers are now applying themselves. Naturally our normal output of furniture is, therefore, diminished.

However, our reserve stock in Grand Rapids and New York with such other furniture as we may be able to manufacture, in addition to goods of our make now in the stores of our dealers, will, we hope, be sufficient to supply necessary requirements during the period of the war.

Where the purchase of new furniture is necessary, choose Berkey & Gay furniture. Each piece bears our inlaid Shop Mark—the symbol of excellence in material, in cabinet work and design.



Berkey & Gay Furniture Company
446 Monroe Avenue
Grand Rapids Michigan

A new and comprehensive exhibit comprising thousands of pieces of Berkey & Gay Furniture may be seen at our New York showrooms, 113-119 West 40th St., or at Grand Rapids. Visitors should be accompanied by, or have a letter of introduction from, their furniture dealer.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

AND HOW TO MAKE THE APPARATUS, a handy manual for the amateur or the expert. Shows how to make, erect, and control every part of a small working wireless plant. *Cloth, illustrated with helpful diagrams, by mail, 83 cents.*
Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354 Fourth Ave., New York

How The Ants Milk Their Cows

The wonderful story of these little people, the ants—how they house, care for, and milk their "cows"; how they plant and raise their crops; how they build roads and houses; how they do all the other marvelous things they do—this fascinating story is only one of the many related in this delightful new book,

Knowing Insects Through Stories

By Floyd Bralliar. An unusual collection of stories that unfold the amazing truths of insect life. The habits and characteristics of bees, butterflies, moths, grasshoppers, wasps, flies, and many other little people, are described with scientific accuracy in this entertaining and instructive book. Its style is simple enough for children, and its contents interesting enough for adults.
Cloth bound, profusely illustrated in beautiful colors
Price $1.60 net; by mail $1.72
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
354-360 Fourth Avenue New York

THE EDUCATION OF THE WILL

by *Jules Payot*, Rector of the Academy of Aix, France. Authorized translation. Thirty editions in fifteen years. Shows the way to success and happiness by proper training of the will. Will make life over for you. *12mo, cloth, $1.75; by mail, $1.87.* **Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354 Fourth Ave., New York**

"Home, Sweet Home"

"My home is full of calm delights
And comfort without measure;
For COMFY SLIPPERS fill our nights
With forty kinds of pleasure."
—*Walt Mason.*

Look for the Comfy trade mark on the slipper. It identifies the genuine.

Daniel Green Felt Shoe Co.
111 East 13th St., New York
Daniel Green Comfy Felt Slippers
COMFY SLIPPERS

a woman, care free and as wild as the wily deer that fill that country. Never had an inside job and all my spare moments were spent in the open with an old Winchester rifle and a dog.

Kinda gets under the hide when you have to stay home and see the other fellows going to this big scrap. Have to stay home because at the time the show started was working in the munition-game, and as I had the misfortune to be holding down an executive position they told me I was needed more here. Still, when I pass some of the boys in uniform there is a feeling comes over me that I can't explain. It is as if they were looking at me and saying, "I wonder why that big stiff isn't in the service."

We men in this game haven't anything to distinguish us from a stinking slacker. Uncle Sam better get busy and give us something to distinguish munition-workers from slackers such as exist in this town, slinging hash and fitting women's corsets.

Great shades of Paul Bunyun! And they wear pants, too, and walk like regular men.

I am not kicking on you boosting the boys Over There, for they deserve every bit of it, and more too, but, for the love of Mike, get busy and publish something that will help to get some button or badge, backed by Uncle Sam through the draft board, that will separate us from that corset-fitting guy. You will have to excuse the stationery, but I felt downright mean to-night and had to get it off my chest quick. By the way, if you know something downright mean to do, let me know and I'll do it.

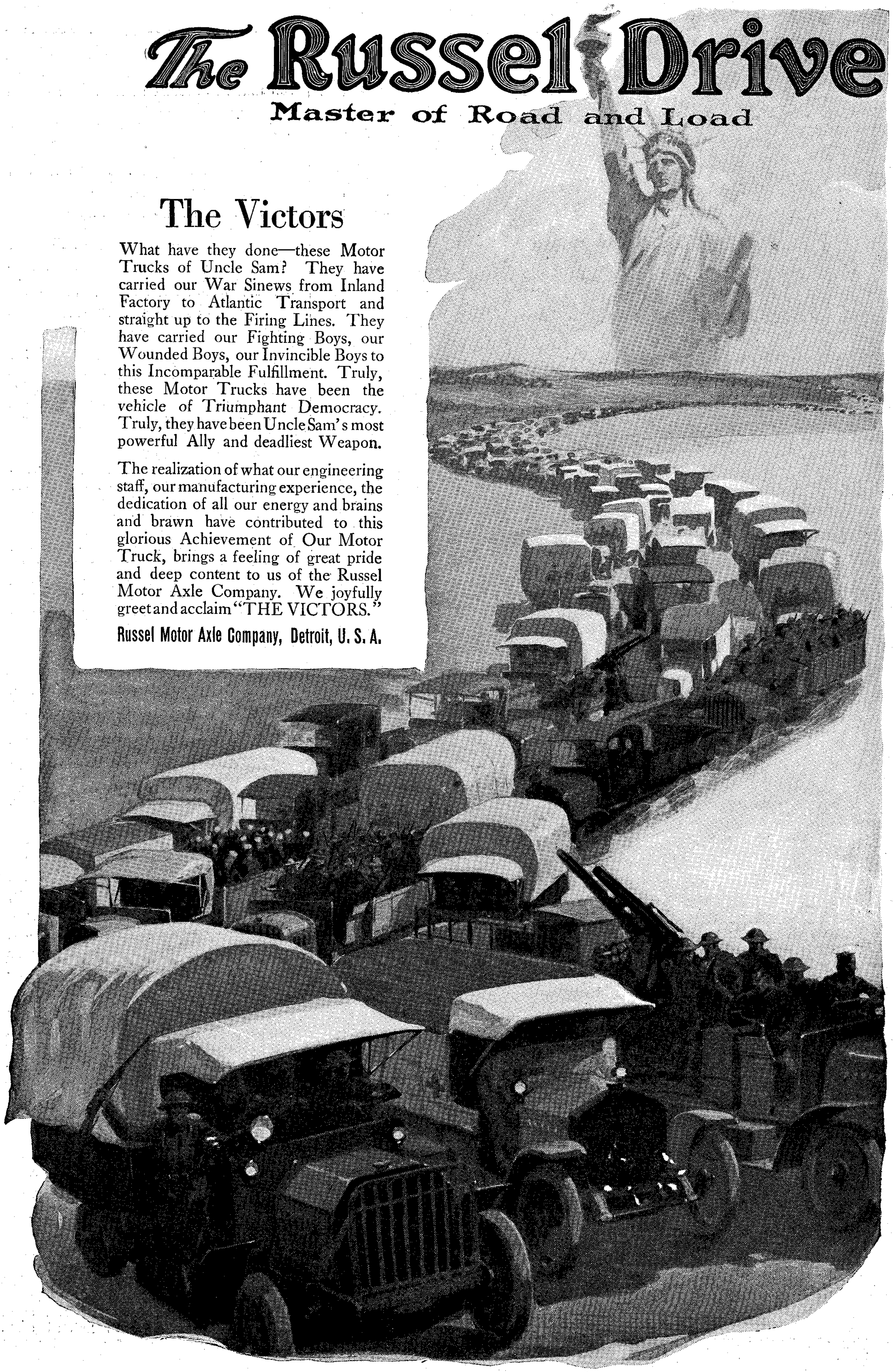
During a great battle the work of the medical staff is enormous and performed under difficulties which are appalling to the lay mind. The doctors stand up to it bravely, however, and are inclined to make light of their services. "I have worked day after day and night after night without rest," writes Dr. Frank H. McGregor to his brother at Chickasha, Okla., "but the stimulus of the battles seems to hold one to it."

This brief sketch of Dr. McGregor's experience during the push on the Marne is taken from the Mangum *Star:*

We have just come out of the trenches for a much-needed rest, when Old Jerry started the push against the French on the Marne. My division was immediately entrained for that front and in forty-eight hours we were giving the *Boche* h—l. We met him again in the open where he had broken through and gave him the surprize of his life, as he was sure the Highland Division was up Flanders way. We immediately attacked with the French on either side. We not only stopt him, but we sent his line rolling backward, and, thank God, they are still rolling. However, we had an awful struggle and our casualties were heavy. We fought for ten long weary days before we were returned. We were two weeks without having our clothes off. We had no trenches or dugouts, and as the *Boche* kept up a tremendous amount of shelling to cover his retreat, hell could not have been a hotter place. The medical officers had to place their dressing-stations right up in the lines and attend the wounded under heavy shell and machine-gun fire. God alone knows why more of us were not killed. I never expected to come through it all. The shelling was so intense

The Russel Drive

Master of Road and Load

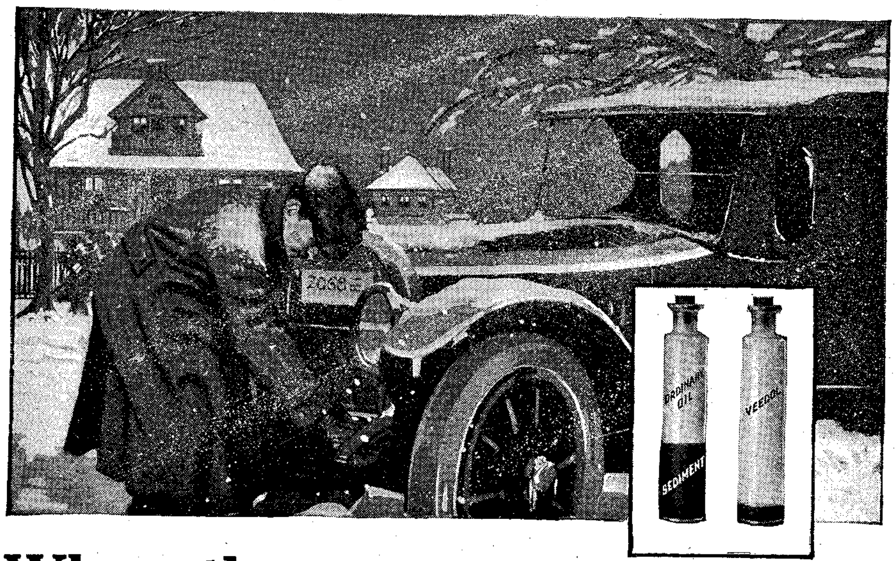


The Victors

What have they done—these Motor Trucks of Uncle Sam? They have carried our War Sinews from Inland Factory to Atlantic Transport and straight up to the Firing Lines. They have carried our Fighting Boys, our Wounded Boys, our Invincible Boys to this Incomparable Fulfillment. Truly, these Motor Trucks have been the vehicle of Triumphant Democracy. Truly, they have been Uncle Sam's most powerful Ally and deadliest Weapon.

The realization of what our engineering staff, our manufacturing experience, the dedication of all our energy and brains and brawn have contributed to this glorious Achievement of Our Motor Truck, brings a feeling of great pride and deep content to us of the Russel Motor Axle Company. We joyfully greet and acclaim "THE VICTORS."

Russel Motor Axle Company, Detroit, U. S. A.



Ordinary oil after use *Veedol after use*
Showing sediment formed after 500 miles of running

When the starter won't turn the engine over

COLD WEATHER brings days when the starter has hardly enough power to turn the engine over. Often you have to use the hand crank even on a light car.

It is time to look to your oil

The oil which has been correct in warm weather will now be found so stiff that it will not flow. Oil left on the bearing surfaces is used up before the entire supply is warm enough to flow properly. Many a bearing has been burned out because oil that would not flow at low temperatures was used in winter weather.

Ordinary Zero oil, however, when exposed to the disintegrating heat of the engine—200° to 1000° F—breaks down rapidly forming a large part of its bulk in black sediment.

Veedol Zero—Light is made so that it flows readily in the coldest weather and yet it has properties that prevent the formation of sediment under the terrific engine heat.

The danger from oil that breaks down under heat

Sediment in your oil is the greatest cause of friction and wear. When oil which contains sediment is carried up to the cylinder walls by the pistons, the film becomes "patchy" and breaks. Rapid carbonization, contamination by gasoline of the oil in the crankcase, scored cylinders and broken piston rings are directly caused by breaking the piston oil "seal." Yet an oil which will flow in cold weather must be used.

After years of experiments Veedol engineers evolved a new method of refining by which an oil is produced that resists heat. This—the famous Faulkner Process—is used exclusively for the production of Veedol the scientific lubricant.

Cold weather hints for motorists

To prevent freezing in the radiator, use wood alcohol or calcium chloride in proportions to meet weather conditions.

If engine refuses to start pour hot water on intake manifold.

Keep radiator covered to conserve gasoline.

Disengage clutch before using starting motor.

If stuck in deep snow partially deflate tires.

If radiator steams immediately after starting stop and thaw with warm water.

Solving the sediment problem

The famous Sediment Test, illustrated above, shows how the sediment problem has been solved.

Veedol, the lubricant that resists heat, reduces the amount of sediment 86%. A million motorists have solved the sediment problem by using only Veedol in their engines.

Buy Veedol today

Leading dealers have Veedol in stock. The new 100-page Veedol book describes Internal Combustion Engines; Transmission; Differentials; Oils and their Characteristics; Oil Refining. It also contains the Veedol lubrication chart. This book will save you many dollars and help you to keep your car running at minimum cost. Send 10c for a copy.

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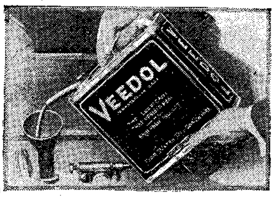
Branches or distributors in all principal cities of the United States and Canada.

Veedol Grease and Gear Compound

Veedol Gear Compound gives efficient lubrication with the minimum leakage. Veedol Graphite Grease is recommended for lubricating water pump shafts; Veedol Cup Grease is made in three grades, all of the same high quality as Veedol Motor Oils.



An Accident is liable to happen to anyone—perhaps your dearest friend. Preparedness—*knowing what to do till the doctor comes*—may save the life of that friend. Get **"Emergency Notes,"** Dr. Butler's book, and *be prepared.* Cloth, 50 cents postpaid; from
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Your ability to accomplish things, your power to make good on any given day of your life, depends upon the way you start that day. This sturdy little volume will show you how to start every day right. It contains three hundred and sixty-five brief and pithy essays, one for every morning of the year. They are brimful of homely wisdom, packed with the logic of experience, and rich in stimulating suggestion. To read them will make you better and more human, more worth-while to yourself and to the world.

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it seemed that shells were hitting everywhere but where one happened to be standing. One after another of our gallant officers paid the great price and are now sleeping in the valley of the Marne beneath French soil that has become sacred after so much bloody fighting. Time after time our boys charged into the face of a liquid hell and time after time pushed the tenacious *Boches* back who clung to every foot of ground that had cost them so dearly. I lost a score of dear friends in the Highland Division. One gallant captain who was killed while launching our second great attack was the fifth son to die on French or Belgian soil. Another young lieutenant only nineteen years of age was the fourth and last son to make the great sacrifice. But still they "carry on" without a murmur. Such is the fortitude of the British. A Scottish gentleman is a gentleman *par excellence*, and God never put braver hearts in any race.

When we were relieved and had the opportunity, we gathered our remaining dead and buried them on the field where they had fought so nobly, and died in the cause of liberty. I shall never forget the sad, touching lament played over the graves by the Highland pipers, "The Flowers ha' Withered Awa'." And a sadder and more weird piece of music I never want to hear. We have all grown old in battle and used to seeing our comrades fall.

But in this wonderful natural setting of vales and wooded hills, with a wet sun hanging low in the west, with villages close by laid low by the devastation of war, and the stench of the battle-field permeating the air, the pipe music, with its wild, weird sadness, had its effect on all present, and as the last notes died away we saluted the gallant dead, turned and walked silently away with a pang in our hearts and tears in our eyes for the first time since the battle began.

While a German retreat was inspiriting enough to the Allied troops, it was usually accompanied by hardships and perils that cling to the memory of the pursuers. Unless the enemy was hitting the Berlin trail in utter rout, he hurled back shells which caused a great deal of dodging, if nothing more serious. In a letter to his mother, Mrs. Emily E. Elliot, of Montclair, N. J., which is published in the New York *Evening Sun*, Sergt. Arthur C. Elliot, of Battery D, 16th Field Artillery, tells of stirring times in the wake of the German retirement:

> We rode for two days and nights and finally arrived at a town that has figured in a whole lot of dispatches lately. It was all shot to pieces, great shell-holes all over the place, roofs gone, bridges down, everything knocked around.
>
> We unloaded and went into camp a short distance out of town. We were told that we would be there about a week, so everybody lay around the next day. About 3:30 we got forced marching orders, be on your way immediately. So we packed up the stuff we had on hand and got out. Our barracks bags, with all our personal stuff in them, were left behind and (damn the system!) thrown into the salvage pile.
>
> Everything gone; all we own is what we have on our backs. I lost a bunch of stuff, two pairs of new shoes, extra suit of clothes, all that knitted stuff, including that peach of a sweater that kept me warm last winter, a dozen pair

"One Stewart truck supplants ten horses"

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Stewart
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"Our expense on truck, outside of tires and gasoline, does not exceed $25—

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"If we were going to buy another truck we would surely buy a Stewart."

(Copy of Mr. Crews' letter furnished on request)

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¾ ton · $950	1 ton · $1575
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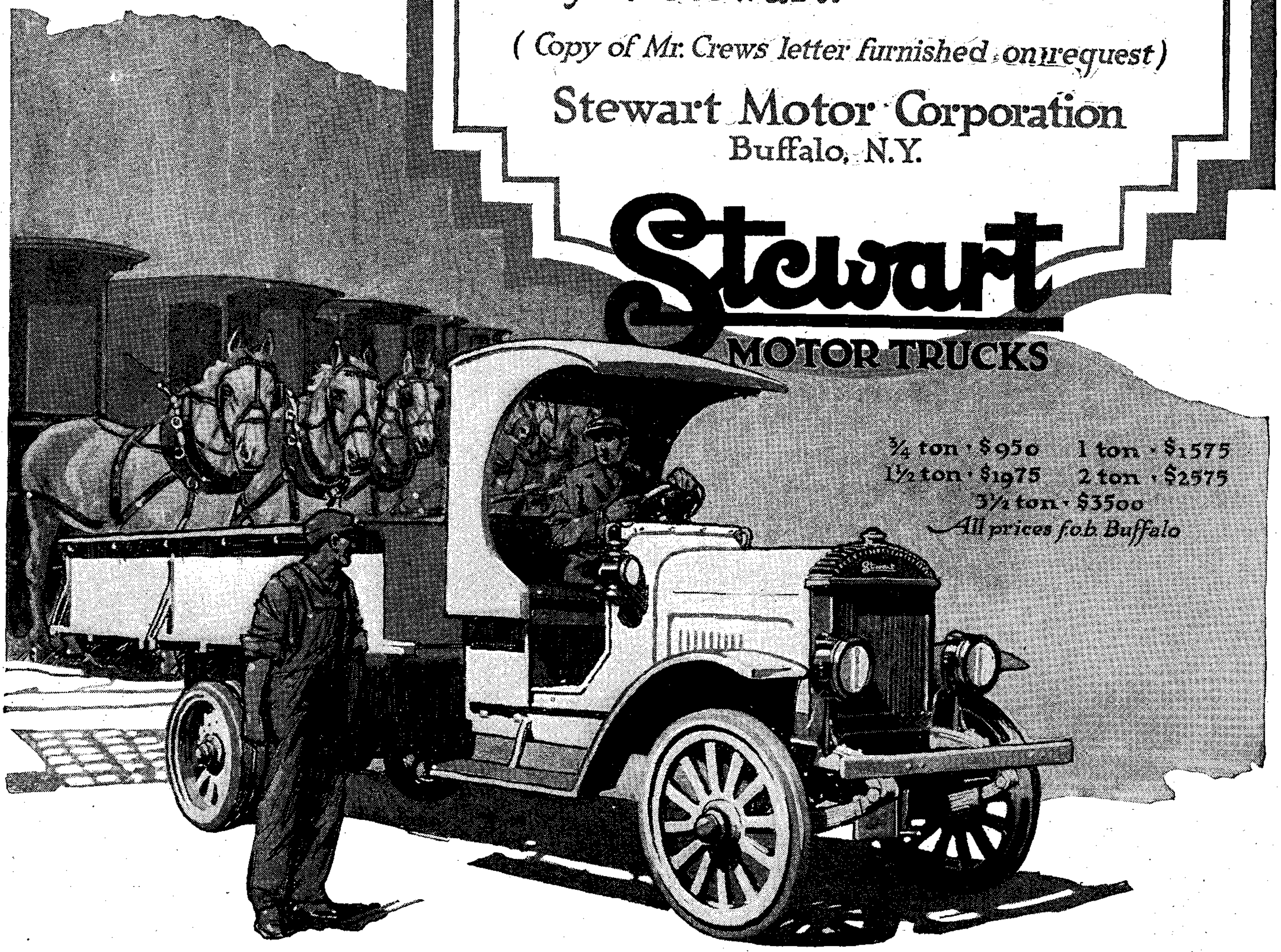

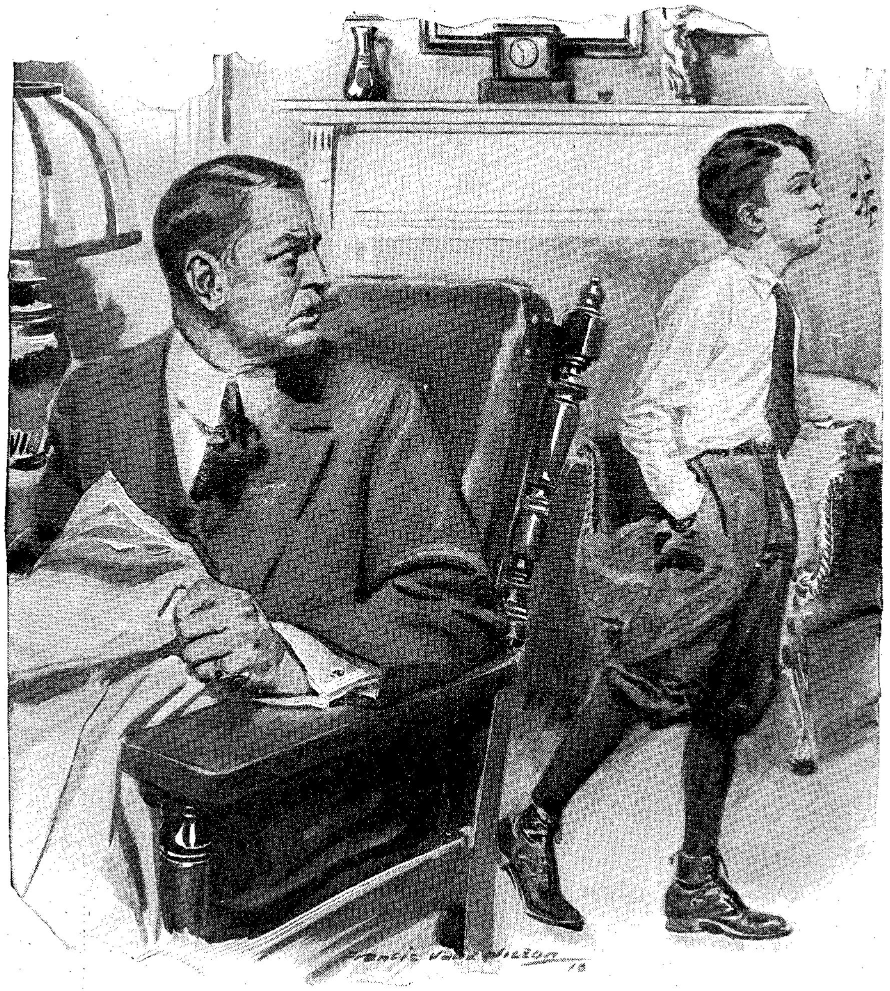

Are your nerves like this ?

Are you easily irritated ? Easily annoyed? Do children get on your nerves? Do you fly off the handle and then feel ashamed of yourself?

When nerves are right—when health is right—you shouldn't be this way. Ask any doctor.

If you're a smoker, try this: switch to Girards; give them a good fair trial—say a couple of weeks—and smoke nothing else. The Girard is famous for the fact that it *never gets on your nerves.* Doctors recommend it, and smoke it, too. Thousands of smokers from coast to coast have put Girards to this test—*and mighty glad they are today that they did it.*

First, because it never gets on their nerves; and second, because as a smoke, it's a ripe, mellow, full-flavored, Havana delight—good right down to the last long puff. We have heard men say that they never knew what real smoke-joy was until they switched to Girards. Put it to the test yourself—get a box today.

Any cigar man in America can sell you Girards. If he hasn't them in stock he can get them from us.

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The Girard Cigar
Never gets on your nerves

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"Broker"
2 for 25c.

To retain its goodness

of socks, my "housewife," leather leggings, all kinds of stuff gone. Everybody, including officers, lost their clothes. It sure made us sore.

Well, we rode all that afternoon and well into the evening over ground that the *Boches* had owned not so very long before. Camped that night near the "Big Boys." Every little while the sky would be lighted up and we would almost be deafened as they started them over.

Slept the best we could that night and made camp there the next day, dug small dugouts, etc. The day after that I had to go up to the front line with a reconnaissance party. I got my baptism of shell-fire there. We got 'way up, ahead of the artillery, in some woods, and the Huns started shelling the woods. I wasn't exactly scared, but I was sure interested in the route to the rear, and my strength seemed all to leave my knees and go to my feet.

Anyhow, my knees shook, and a half can of corned beef (I've eaten two at a time myself) and a half box of hard tack (same thing goes here), did for supper for ten officers and six enlisted men, so you see we all kind of lost our interest in ordinary things. Slept that night in a big, good-looking dugout, fortunately without any gas to disturb us. Came back the next morning with a lame horse and much experience.

We moved up nearer the line the next night, when we could see occasional air-fights and endless transport-trains carrying everything imaginable to the front. Saw lots of new graves, dead horses, and cast-off equipment, both *Boche* and American. Had a pretty uncomfortable time of it, as it started training, and chow was scarce at times. However, we made out.

A couple of days later we "moved in." What I mean is that we did move in, too. All the way in, where the little fellows and the big fellows and all the intermediate-size fellows play their hell chorus day and night.

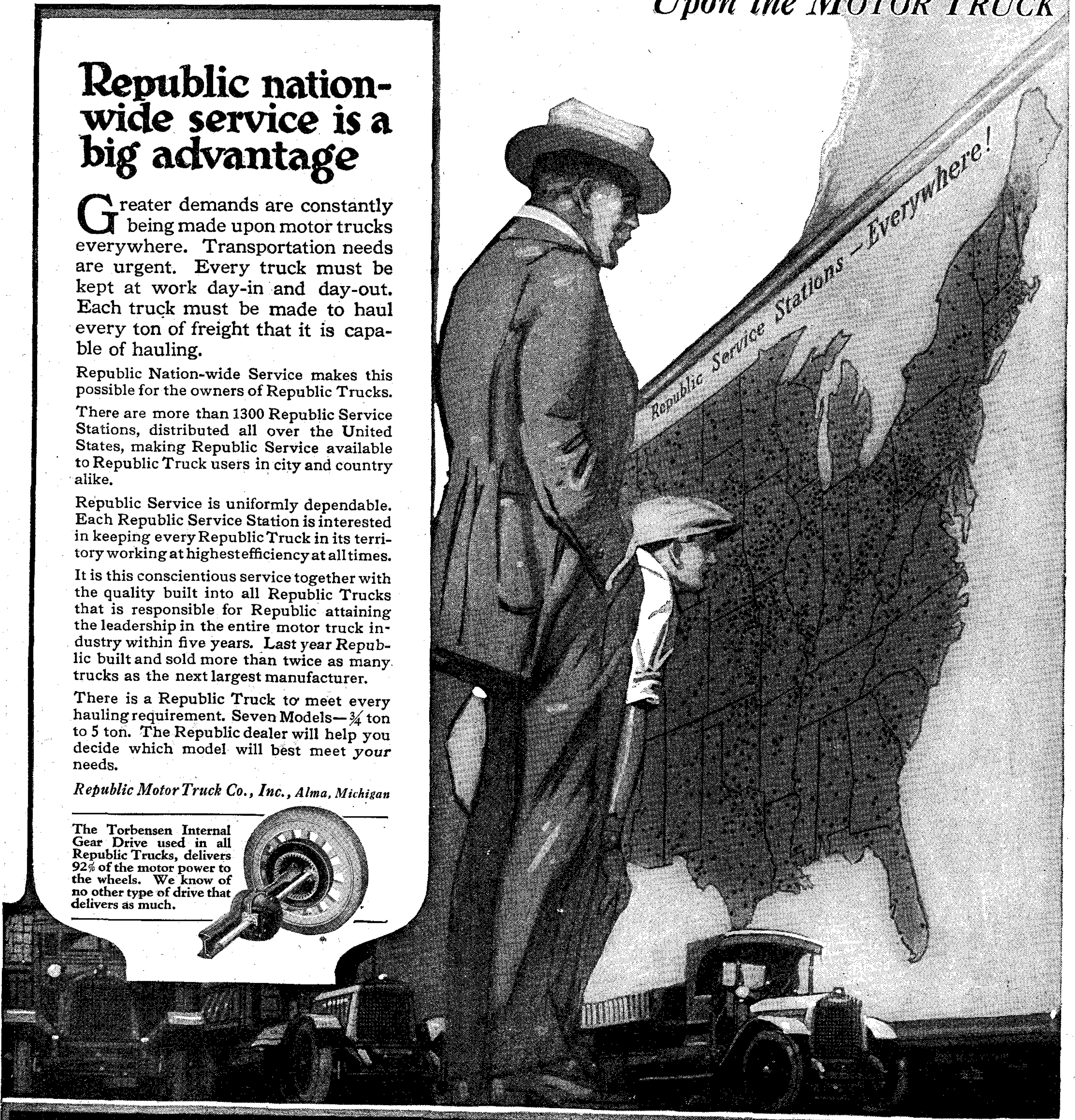
About the ensuing time I can't tell you, mother—that is, I can't tell you much. Sherman was right. I've seen hell. I personally got out of it all right, altho my blouse, lying in front of my dug-out, was all torn to pieces, and a shell fragment went through the shoulder and collar of my overcoat while I had it on. It was sure a narrow escape. I've seen lots of sights, tragic and some humorous.

Forget the tragic ones, we have to, and some of the funny ones might change to tragedy very quickly. For instance, one of the most humorous things is the beautiful disregard a man has for when or how he lands when he is dodging shell-fragments. You will see a man running across a field full tilt. Suddenly he will hear a shell coming and he will just lift his feet off the ground and land. If there is an old shell-hole near he dives in, it being a matter of no interest whether the hole is empty or whether water, tin cans, or any kind of rubbish has a previous claim. He just goes in. Same thing with dugouts. You hear one coming and you dive for the nearest one, no difference whether it is already occupied or not. You go in and tell them about it afterward.

Everybody works like the dickens. I think I average about eighteen hours a day, doing all kinds of work and sleeping with everything on.

Every day brings additional proof that our men are deservedly popular abroad. While the English is quaint and curious,

— as Transportation Makes Greater Demands Upon the MOTOR TRUCK


Republic Service Stations — Everywhere!

Republic nation-wide service is a big advantage

Greater demands are constantly being made upon motor trucks everywhere. Transportation needs are urgent. Every truck must be kept at work day-in and day-out. Each truck must be made to haul every ton of freight that it is capable of hauling.

Republic Nation-wide Service makes this possible for the owners of Republic Trucks.

There are more than 1300 Republic Service Stations, distributed all over the United States, making Republic Service available to Republic Truck users in city and country alike.

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It is this conscientious service together with the quality built into all Republic Trucks that is responsible for Republic attaining the leadership in the entire motor truck industry within five years. Last year Republic built and sold more than twice as many trucks as the next largest manufacturer.

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The Torbensen Internal Gear Drive used in all Republic Trucks, delivers 92% of the motor power to the wheels. We know of no other type of drive that delivers as much.

REPUBLIC

Internal Gear Drive

MOTOR TRUCKS

Built by the Largest Manufacturers of Motor Trucks in the World

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Grand Central Terminal, New York, with new 27-story Commodore Hotel on right. An average of 502 trains, 86,668 passengers and 50,000 non-passengers enter and leave this great railroad terminal in a single day.

TRANSPORTATION

Motor vehicles are a vital part of Transportation, multiplying man's activities and broadening his efficiency. Their present-day utility is the result of constant improvement in tire building and may be increased or decreased according to the kind of service rendered by the tires.

The taxicab that takes you to the train, the passenger car, the truck with big pneumatics for the long, speedy haul and the giant solid-tired monster for heavy duty work—all of these may be made a better investment by equipping them with Fisk Tires.

For sale in 130 Branches and by Dealers Everywhere.

Fisk Pneumatic Truck Tire

FISK TIRES

Time to Re-tire (Buy Fisk)

the following letter from a French girl to the American parents of a soldier visitor speaks straight from the heart:

> Madam—Sir,
>
> I take the freedon of write to you for to offer to you my sincere congratulations as my papa and mamma for your son. We have had the gladness of recieve he at home during one week. It is a good and lovely boy whom my papa, my mamma and me, we like well. He is very suitable and well-bred. We forget he never, we shall regret always. The time, during which he has lived with us has been sufficing to we for to know and like.
>
> Since some days he is go away from our village. My papa and me, we have been to make a visit by bicyclette. He has been very glad.
>
> We have confidence in Amerique and her courageous soldiers. Your son and the American soldiers will deliver France.
>
> I hope, Madam and Sir, that you will understand my letter. I speak not well English, but I do my utmost for that you understand me. My papa, my mamma and me, we shall be happy to receive your news.
>
> Will you to accept, Madam and Sir, our better friendships, respectful of your friends of France.
>
> Georgette Houdoire.

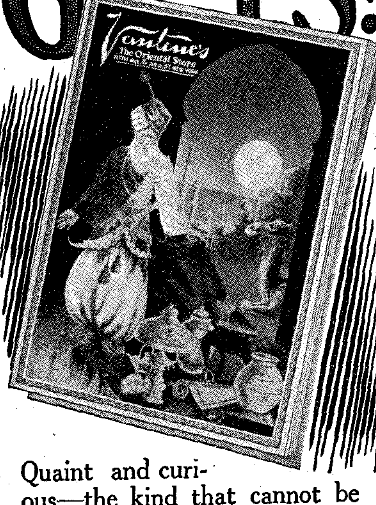
Every phase of modern warfare and its results came under the observation of our boys in France. The formation of the country, a series of hills and valleys, writes Private McComas, of the Ambulance Service, to a friend in Germantown, Pa., presented a good picture of the whole thing. Wherever they could, the *Boches* held the heights, but the French and Americans and British blew the ground up from under them and they were seen hurrying away to temporarily safer places. Along the whole front, says Private McComas:

> The *Boches* are falling back, never to regain what they are leaving. At night the sky is red with the flash of the guns, and the burning of stores and supplies. It certainly is a wonderful sight, and one wonders how any person can live under such shelling. Not many do. The main body of troops retreat, leaving a rearguard to check the French progress.
>
> The prisoners for the most part, good troops that they were, are certainly low in morale. One man told how he had lived for four days in his gas-mask. For the most part, they seemed to have given up all hopes of winning the war, and they were all fooled in regard to our country's participation. The Americans, they believe, are not counting for much, and they fully believe in the success of their submarine warfare. Newspaper reports now show how low the *Boche* man-power really is. Austrians are used on the Western Front, brigades and regiments are broken up and reformed.
>
> All men back of the lines, men who are needed so much to make the fighting man successful, are being put into the trenches, divisions are moved about from place to place with very little rest; and in all ways the country is being combed for every available man.
>
> Of course, there can be no talk of peace until the *Boches* step out and away from Russia. No matter how attractive are the propositions they make in regard to Belgium, Alsace-Lorraine, colonies, we can not afford to consider them unless Russia is safe. With the war over, and Russia in *Boche* hands, they would overrun Asia and dominate Europe. The idea of the war would then be lost. Russia is a prize they will give up anything to keep, and it is here that we must see clearly, and prevent them from controlling anything that would bring them back in power.
>
> They are making plans, through Spain especially, for trade and commerce after the war. Knowing what effect "Made in Germany" will have on goods, they are marking them with Spanish and Swiss trade-marks. Here, again, we will have to be watchful. The *Boche* can never safely come into France after the war. The spirit of the Frenchman is dead against him, and it is a hatred that will not die. The feeling after our own Civil War between the North and South was mild in comparison to the feeling between these two nations. After seeing what the *Boches* have done in France, I would not like to answer for the conduct of the Frenchman, should we push forward into Germany. Of course, the same horrors would not be repeated, but there would be some old scores settled. These are great times in which we live.

Affection for France has become very strong among our fighting boys. They all recognize the manifold wrongs Germany has inflicted and insisted upon doing their level best to alleviate the suffering evident everywhere. It was a common sight, writes Private John C. Birk, to his mother at Conemaugh, Pa., to see soldiers of the French sky-blue and the American olive-drab arm in arm, brothers in a common cause. He finds proof in this that "the friendship between the two countries is being cemented so that it can never be broken." Private Birk's letter, which is printed in the Johnstown *Tribune*, continues:

> *Vive la France!* How she has suffered and bled and been shaken in this awful conflict! You can not imagine conditions here. I weep for France. As I write, my eyes are overflowing. Maybe it is that I have developed the French spirit and passion, but it is true. I love her spirit, and say, mother, dear, if I am to stay over here and eventually die on French soil, it's worth the price. I would not be elsewhere in this time of need. I am glad I am here doing a man's duty, if I am only seventeen. And as much as I want to be with you all, I'm willing to stay here until the Huns are annihilated. If you all wonder why we are at war, forget it and take my word for it that it had to come, and our only mistake was in not getting in it sooner, instead of prospering on human souls.
>
> A day in this country would open your eyes—just a few glimpses. Everywhere women in black, a few tottering old men trying to do a day's work, nowhere strong men except on furlough, on crutches, or drilling. Women working as baggage smashers in stations; buildings in the course of erection four years ago still uncompleted; buildings lacking paint, etc. Only that which is absolutely essential for daily existence or war-purposes is done. A stranger can not get a meal in town, and even those who live in the town must get their bread-cards and get war-bread, and every day they come to see

GIFTS!



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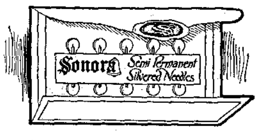
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Once you use these improved phonograph needles you'll never want to go back to the old steel needles!

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what we eat and peep into the garbage-can. Is that enough? Every day for a week, two long trains (freight-cars) of wounded in blue go through, and one, a long train of sixteen luxurious cars, loaded with Americans, pulled in slowly—for it bore our brothers, fellows I know, torn to pieces. And Huns don't stop at anything. I saw pictures last night of women and newborn babies who were victims of the big gun which bombarded Paris. Think of it—babies at birth.

And there are fellows blinded for life by that terrible mustard-gas. But the worst of all, mother, is the train-loads of refugees, containing thousands of helpless women and children, herded like animals and driven from their home by the *Boche* (pronounced "bush"). You should hear that word uttered by the French. It's a curse. I heard it first from the lips of one of the women in black, whose husband was shot by a *Boche*, and her lips curled into a snarl and her eyes flashed and her teeth clicked. And so, mother, we must all forget our inconveniences, grievances, sadnesses, and heartaches, and get down earnestly to the world's work, the extermination of the pest.

And I am glad America is getting aroused. We are not fighting any one else's fight. Rather, England and France have been fighting for us and we must get going to pay up for lost time, and we are going to drive them out of their homes and see how they like it. I think they will holler "*Kamerad, Kamerad!*" like the snakes they are, and I hope then that dear old Woody will be firm and take nothing less than an unconditional surrender, and then we will all come back and live happy ever after. Won't that be fine? That is worth struggling for, and worth dying for, don't you think so? I'm glad I'm in the uniform of God's country. It is the best on the globe, and it has its biggest task laid out for it right now, and it is not going to disappoint the world.

"Don't worry and keep well," is the closing injunction of Corporal Noel E. Paton, of Company A, 326th Battalion, Tank Corps, in a letter to his mother in Fayetteville, N. C. At the time of writing he was in Base Hospital 66 recovering from a wound received in the battle of St. Mihiel, but, like thousands of other American boys who get hurt in the fray, his first thoughts were for the people at home.

Corporal Paton was one of a patrol sent out to ascertain the whereabouts of the Germans, and he describes what happened in cheerful style:

We had advanced to within perhaps five or six hundred yards of the fatal forest, and nothing had been seen. And still we advanced. The tanks were ahead, advancing in line with about seventy-five yards between. We were, perhaps, twenty-five yards behind them, also spread out with fifteen to twenty yards separating us. We were admirably situated—the tanks would draw the fire, and who would absorb it? We.

The Germans were then spotted running back into the woods. We opened fire. Several dropt. Whether hit or ducking, I don't know. They reached the edge of the woods and disappeared. We ran on until they opened up with their machine guns, toward which they had been running. We dropt, of course. There was not much space they didn't "bulletize." They

2 out of 3 every have gone-

Two out of every three experienced wiremen have been called into our Nation's Service.

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Do not compare Wiremold with ordinary metal molding. It is a surface conduit, not a metal molding.

We will send you an introductory quantity of 100 feet of Wiremold and 15 packages of fittings (covering all requirements for the average job) for $15.88.

Send for illustrated Catalogue and Installation Manual that shows many model installations. Free on request.

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A Surface Conduit—Not A Metal Molding

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Son or Brother in training camps in the American Army or Navy? If so, mail him a package of ALLEN'S FOOT=EASE, the antiseptic, healing powder to be shaken into the shoes and sprinkled in the foot-bath. The American, British and French troops use Allen's Foot-Ease, because it takes the Friction from the Shoe and freshens the feet. It is the greatest comforter for tired, aching, tender, swollen feet, and gives relief to corns and bunions.

The Plattsburg Camp Manual advises men in training to shake Foot=Ease in their shoes each morning. Ask your dealer to-day for a box of Allen's Foot-Ease, and for a 2c. stamp he will mail it for you. What remembrance could be so acceptable?

About Dollars and Gears

This Torbensen talk is about saving money. You may consult engineers as to the mechanical efficiency of different types of truck drives, but what you yourself are interested in will be the *commercial* efficiency; that is, the relation between the *ton miles of service* and *the cost* of gasoline, oil, tires, maintenance and depreciation. The following paragraphs will show you why Torbensen Internal Gear Drive is so economical to operate and maintain.

Savings in Gas and Oil The reason why the ablest truck engineers have adopted the Torbensen Drive may be summed up in this bare statement:—The Torbensen Internal Gear Drive loses through friction the smallest amount of engine power at all speeds and loads of any form of truck drive.

The little pinion within the internal gear *rolls*—other types of gears have a sliding action. The friction in rolling contact is much less than in sliding contact and absorbs less power. Saving power means lower cost for gasoline and oil.

Savings in Tires Tires are a big item of truck upkeep cost. One of the biggest tire manufacturers has made precise tests which prove conclusively that one pound carried on the axle without springs will cause as much tire wear as nine or ten pounds carried on the rear axle springs.

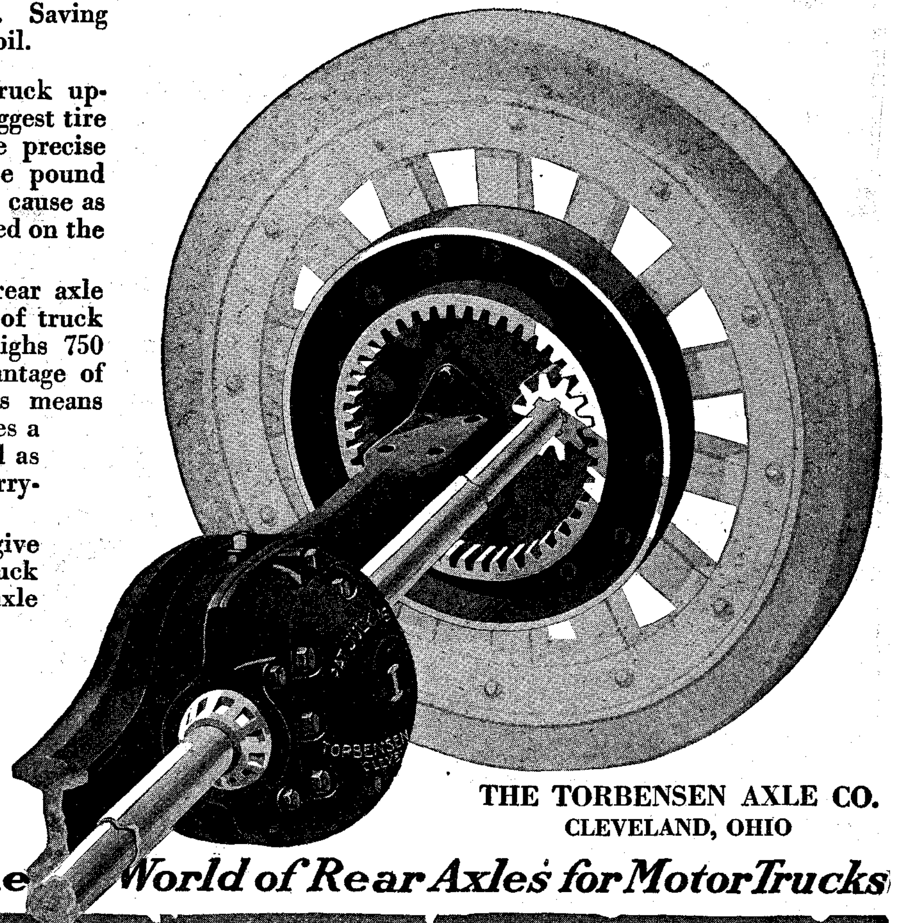
On a one-ton truck, the Torbensen rear axle weighs 365 pounds, while another design of truck axle of the same carrying capacity weighs 750 pounds. This gives Torbensen an advantage of 385 pounds less unsprung weight. This means that the other form of truck drive involves a tire expense when operated without load as great as the Torbensen equipped truck carrying 3465 pounds of payload.

The Torbensen equipped truck will give very much greater tire mileage than the truck which has the heavier axle. The heavier axle will pound itself into the repair shop or scrap heap long before the Torbensen axle shows undue evidence of wear and tear.

Savings on Repairs Speaking of repairs, compare the Torbensen Axle with any other form. Note how all revolving parts are protected by roller bearings or ball bearings which will wear for hundreds of thousands of miles. No chains or sprockets exposed to the dust and dirt, and no gears with sliding tooth contacts which can be ruined completely by operating five minutes without oiling. We certainly do not want to encourage neglect, but the Torbensen axle will stand more abuse in the way of lack of lubrication and overloading than any other form of axle. Note Torbensen accessibility. The inspection cap can be taken off the differential housing in three minutes, enabling you to inspect the differential and bevel gears. See how easily the jack shaft and pinion can be removed. With some axles it is necessary to remove the axle from under the truck to enable you to examine the differential.

There are more Torbensen Internal Gear Drive axles in service than any other commercial car truck axle ever built. Any man who is familiar with one size is able to adjust and repair any size, because they are all similar. Mechanics know the Torbensen axle and can repair it quickly and economically.

It is these basic economies of a Torbensen Drive—savings on gas and oil, savings on tires, savings on repairs, which have made us the largest builders in the world of rear axles for trucks.



THE TORBENSEN AXLE CO.
CLEVELAND, OHIO

Largest Builder in the World of Rear Axles for Motor Trucks

TORBENSEN
INTERNAL GEAR TRUCK I DRIVE
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

HELP WIN THE WAR
Buy Thrift Stamps

Actual photograph of 38 x 7 Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tire in service on 1½ ton Truck operated by the Ohio Sample Furniture Co., Cleveland

Copyright 1918, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

GOODYEAR
AKRON

PROFITABLE TIRES

2 Tires—6 Months—$264.61 Saved

UNQUESTIONABLY the most authoritative and utterly conclusive proof of the special advantages of Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tires is found in the cost records of users.

At Cleveland, The Ohio Furniture Company has kept such records covering the simultaneous operation over a six-months' period of a truck with solid tires on the rear wheels and another with a rear equipment of Goodyear Pneumatics; the trucks are identical in make and size—both have pneumatics on the front wheels.

The first figures set down show that the all-pneumatic truck has traveled 6,000 miles or 25% farther than the other which has gone 4,800 miles.

Then it is found that the repairs on this truck amounted to $63.09 while the repairs on the truck with solid tires cost $129.55, giving a saving of $66.46 for the unit with pneumatic rear equipment.

> *"The reason why we intend to make Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tires standard equipment on our trucks is because the pair we have in service have paid for themselves in six months and, in addition, have given us a profit of 88%."—Mr. B. Silver, President, Ohio Sample Furniture Co., Cleveland.*

A still greater proportion of saving is shown in the gasoline record due to the fact that the solid-tired truck used 1,812 gallons of gasoline over 4,800 miles whereas its partner used just 1,320 gallons while running 6,000 miles; at the prevailing rate, this represented a difference of $197.47.

And a further item charged against the truck with solid tires is the fact that it required 504 quarts of oil, or 144 more than the other truck, which adds to the credit of the pneumatics the sum of $55.18.

Again the better economy of the all-pneumatic truck persists in the depreciation account, where 1 cent is charged off for every mile run by this carrier as against 3 cents for the other and where, as a result, there now is a margin of $84.

Finally, the company's books show that the driver of this truck, in traversing 25% more ground, saved his employer $161.50 in wages, and therefore, that this one pair of 38 x 7 Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tires costing $300, paid for themselves in the six months' period and yielded a profit of $264.61.

It must be added that this figure by no means represents the total profit of which these tires are capable inasmuch as the owner states they can be expected to travel four or five times the distance they have gone.

The plain mathematics of many similar records are showing to constantly increasing numbers of executives that the speed, traction and cushioning power of Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tires are sources of appreciable financial return.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

CORD TIRES

The History of a Van Camp Soup

A Parisian Chef

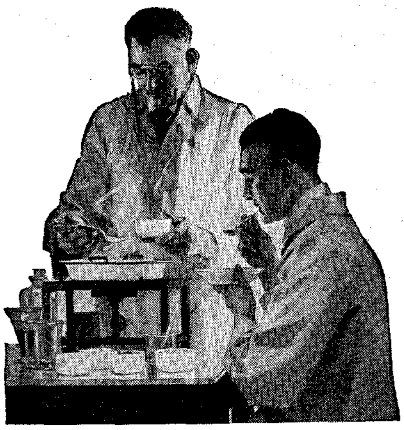
In the Hotel Ritz, created the original recipe. It embodied some 20 ingredients, and 23 hours were required in the making.

In a culinary contest held in Paris this recipe took the prize. Thus this soup became the leader in that city of fine cookery.

Materials Analyzed

These Van Camp scientists fix a standard for every ingredient. Every material must come up to that standard. Some materials are selected by analysis to insure against variation.

Thus a Van Camp Soup is always at its best—exactly like the model soup adopted.



Scientific Cooks

Later this chef was employed by Van Camp, and that recipe came with him. Here our culinary experts, college trained, worked three years to improve it. By testing countless blends they evolved a savor which amazed the chef himself.

All Van Camp Soups are perfected in that way. Our scientific cooks start with a famous recipe. They try out hundreds of ways to improve it. And they never stop until they reach the limit in deliciousness.

The Final Formula

Then every step and detail is recorded in formula. And that formula is always followed to the dot.

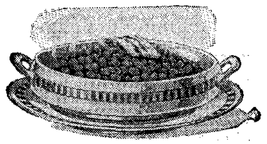
In every Van Camp Soup you get a famous recipe perfected in this way. You get the very utmost in blend and ingredients.

They come to you ready to serve, at a trifling cost—the finest soups ever created.

Try two or three, and you will never again be content to serve an ordinary soup.

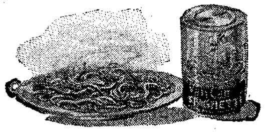
VAN CAMP'S
Soups—18 Kinds

Other Van Camp Products Include
Pork and Beans   Evaporated Milk   Spaghetti   Peanut Butter   Chili Con Carne   Cats
Chili Sauce, etc.
Prepared in the Van Camp Kitchens at Indianapolis



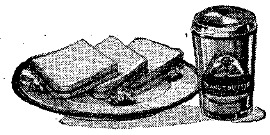
Van Camp's Pork and Beans

Also perfected by these culinary experts. Beans selected by analysis are baked for hours by super-heated steam. Baked with a sauce which is the final result of testing 856 formulas.



Van Camp's Spaghetti

Based on a famous Italian recipe which our experts spent years in perfecting. Never in Naples or anywhere has one ever tasted a Spaghetti which compares with this.



Van Camp's Peanut Butter

Made from a perfect blend of Spanish and Virginia peanuts, with every germ removed. The germs are slightly bitter. It means a new delight to lovers of peanut butter.

mowed that field thoroughly. I flattened and flattened and tried to flatten more. It couldn't be done. I was flat.

It was early in the festivities that I got mine. If bullets were only like measles I could have risen, made my bow to Fritz, and calmly withdrawn. But such was not the case, and I delayed my departure until a more propitious time. After I had remained there a month or two in about forty-five minutes, the tanks must have succeeded in silencing the Dutch, for blessed quiet replaced that awful song of lead looking for a home. As soon as it became evident that they had really ceased firing and weren't kidding us along, as they had done once or twice, the lieutenant, who must have been doing some thinking himself the past three-quarters of an hour, called a retreat. I suppose he remembered that we had only come for information—and Lord knows we had that—and that discretion was the better part of valor, so retreat we did. I won't describe the retreat in detail, for it would reflect on the dignity of all concerned. Anyway, our objective was gained, so to speak, and as it was time to retreat, what matters it *how* it was done?

There was a large clump of bushes thirty yards to the left and rear. Those bushes were my goal. I felt if I could get there I would never ask for another thing as long as I lived. The getting there was just a matter of imitating a snake as nearly as possible. It was rather uncomfortable, considering my useless arm, and rather costly as to buttons, but I finally made it. As soon as the lieutenant saw my trouble, he ordered me back and sent one of the men with me.

I have no idea what became of the tanks—whether they succeeded in routing the machine guns or not. Two of the men were given up as dead, one of them being a sergeant and the other a private. As soon as I got back to the tanks, I reported all that had happened to the Battalion Commander, and was then ordered to the rear. I came back in a car as far as the first dressing-station and from there to Toul in ambulances. I stayed in Toul several days. From there I went to another evacuation hospital at Neufchâteau, and finally I am here—where, I don't know. I am just "somewhere in France"—I believe about a hundred miles south of Paris and not even near a town. I feel as well as I ever did, but am in bed. I have to stay there, for my clothes were taken from me—a simple reason, but what a good one!

Hospital life is all right for a day or so as a change from the noise and the rush and excitement, but it is very wearing after that. I am ready to go back now, but they won't tell me a thing here as to when I may be discharged.

Anyway, it is good to hear American women talk again, and they are fine to the men. And they should be, for the boys are doing fine work—drafted men as well as regulars. In action you can not tell the difference, for they all fight like the devil.

So long, mother mine. Don't worry and keep well.

"Going up" for the first time took on somewhat of the aspect of a newsboys' picnic to Private Robert T. Herz, 136th Field Artillery, whose home is in Logansport, Indiana. His chief concern was for the guns, which, he explains in a letter to his sister in Indianapolis, "aren't wholly named." Private Herz is one of the corps of young defenders who left the university for the drill-field. He was a junior in the University of Wisconsin when he enlisted. He writes:

> From now on I expect to have something worth while to write about. We leave within twenty-four hours for the front. Doesn't that sound real thrillin'? Better break it gentle like to the folks. Probably you had not better show them this letter. I'll tell them after we get back to rest billets—wherever that is and whenever we do.
>
> Everything is in readiness except the guns which aren't wholly named. One of them tho is "Dutch Cleanser," which is original with us as far as I know. They are offering a cake to the person who names ours. Almost all guns are christened. We passed one bunch of six-inch rifles the other day with some good monickers—"Death Nell," "Liberty Girl," "Lucky Strike," etc.
>
> Everybody is giving things away or throwing them away. We are cutting down our packs, and this afternoon is the final inspection before we leave. I had to throw away four suits of B. V. D.'s, several pairs of socks, a razor, brush, soap, towels, and books, and they will probably tell us this afternoon to get rid of more.
>
> You may not think this nifty *papier*. But then the Army sorta teaches one not to be overly particular. Of course a certain degree of fastidiousness is tolerated. One may drink his coffee without milk or sugar, or one may leave one's coffee undrunk; one may go to bed at taps and go right to sleep or one may go to bed at taps and lie awake for a while dreaming of chocolate sundaes and other essentials of existence in the States.
>
> Funny thing that about ice-cream—just like pie—unobtainable as a general rule. At the American "Y" in Bordeaux enormous crowds of men and officers stand in line for ice-cream tickets, and a bunch is always disappointed. It's pretty poor ice-cream at that, but we sat down one day and ate four big dishes apiece. One reason why stuff like that is so scarce is because there is so little milk in this country. I don't know why there should be fewer cows in France than in America, but we certainly have a terrible time getting *café au lait*. The French like to serve cognac in their coffee, and I have always wanted to smack my lips over some, as they do. But I tried it once and that was enough. I like it just as well as I like the French tobacco, and I haven't found any *tabac* yet that was usable. I have bought French cigarets, tried one, and given the pack away to a smiling, grateful *poilu*; and I have taken a chance at French cigars, but, as the ex-Cincinnati cop remarked, "You can't smoke 'em or chew 'em."
>
> We have two ex-cops in the outfit. One of them, a great large hulk of a fellow, good-natured always, gets drunk every Saturday night and makes a speech in behalf of his candidacy for mayor. As taps blow, we always elect him. He is a great friend of our ex-professional ash-can man.

After having one of "these so-called baptisms of fire and surviving it without scratch either to myself or men," writes Capt. Reese T. Amis, of Battery C, 114 F. A., to his home paper, the Columbia (Tenn.) *Herald*, he declared himself ready

Costly Foods

Cannot Compare with Quaker Oats in Value

Measure your food by calories, the energy unit which our Government adopts.

The average man at average work needs 3,000 calories per day. A boy of ten needs 1,800.

The problem today is to meet those needs at not too high a cost.

This is how Quaker Oats compares with some foods in cost per thousand calories:

Cost of 1,000 Calories

In Quaker Oats	**5 cents**	**In Halibut**	**53 cents**
In Round Steak	**41 "**	**In Canned Salmon**	**33 "**
In Leg of Lamb	**48 "**	**In Canned Corn**	**30 "**
In Veal Cutlets	**57 "**	**In Canned Peas**	**54 "**
In Salt Cod	**78 "**	**In Potatoes**	**13 "**

Thus meat foods cost from 8 to 10 times Quaker Oats for every calory unit. And nearly every food you use costs vastly more than oats.

And Quaker Oats is vastly better-balanced. It is more complete. It is rich in protein, phosphorus, lime and iron. It comes close to the ideal food.

Make it your main dish at breakfast. Mix it with your flour foods. The more you use the more you save, and the better folks are fed.

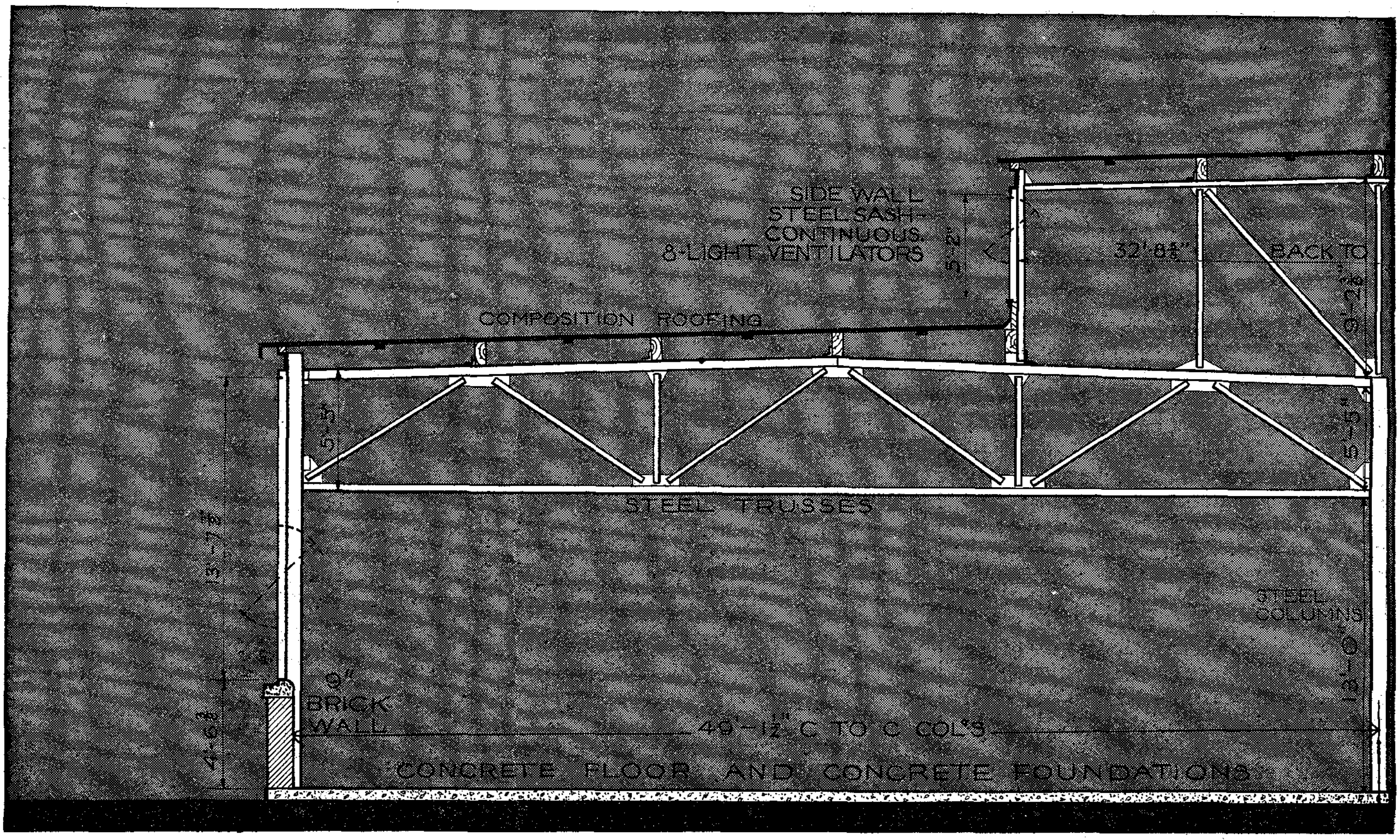
Quaker Oats

Just the Rich, Flavory Flakes

Use Quaker Oats because of its wondrous flavor. It is flaked from queen grains only — just the rich, plump oats. We get but ten pounds from a bushel. When this extra quality costs no extra price, it is due to yourself that you get it.

Two Sizes: 12c to 13c—30c to 32c

Except in the Far West and South



SIDE WALL
STEEL SASH—
CONTINUOUS
8-LIGHT VENTILATORS
5'-2"
32'-8½"
BACK TO
9'-2½"
COMPOSITION ROOFING
5'-5¼"
5'-5¼"
STEEL TRUSSES
13'-7½"
STEEL
COLUMNS
18'-0"
9"
BRICK
WALL
4'-6"
49'-1½" C TO C COL'S
CONCRETE FLOOR AND CONCRETE FOUNDATIONS

Cross-Section Austin No. 3 Standard. Built 100 feet wide and any length in multiples of 20 feet.

The 30-Working-Day Result of

THE AUSTIN METHOD

The First Standard Factory-Building ever erected was built by Austin in 1909.

Since then 16 linear miles of Austin Standard Buildings have been erected for 240 concerns in 46 lines of business.

If you passed a vacant lot on your way to work one day, and found a construction force there with excavation well under way the next morning, you would be surprised.

If structural steel stood up in view on the morning of the twelfth working-day and a roof was on by the nineteenth, you would wonder how such progress was possible.

But if the owner of this permanent and substantial building began to move in on the morning of the thirtieth working-day, and actual production started *months ahead of the usual time*, you would realize that more than an ordinary job had been completed and that some well-laid plan must be back of such unusual building speed.

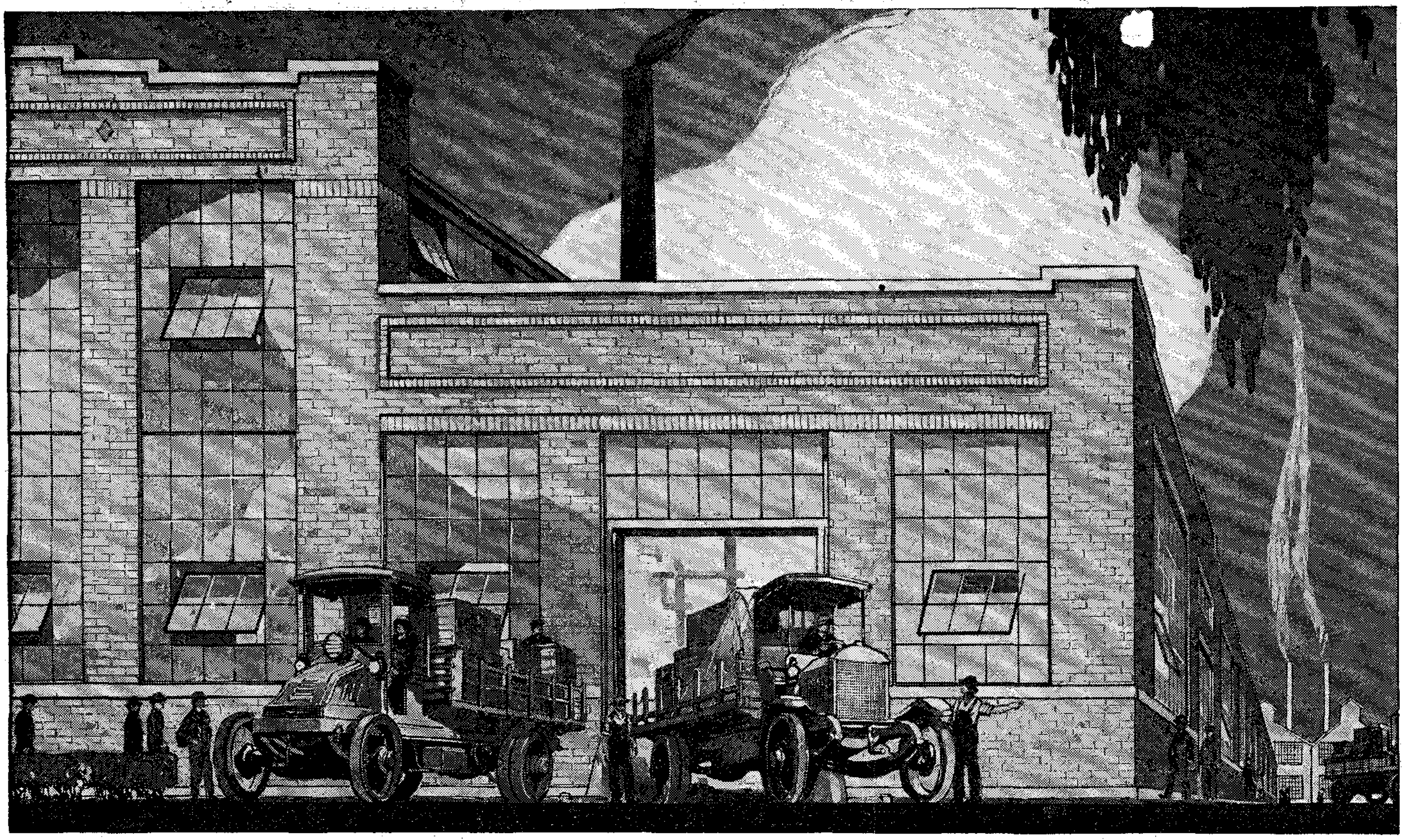
This is just what thousands of busy people have been thinking who daily pass any one of a hundred Austin jobs. They wonder how Austin can do it.

True enough, every Austin job is the result of a plan. It's the result of a standardized plan of erecting factory-buildings known as the Austin Method, which consists of the following essentials—

1. *Standardized designs* developed through 40 years of experience in the construction of special industrial buildings of practically every kind. Time and expense ordinarily taken in preparing special plans and specifications are saved.

2. *Essential Materials* in Stock at strategic points east of the Mississippi—ready for immediate shipment. These materials are purchased in quantity on advantageous contracts, and by pre-construction work are made ready for quick erection.

AUSTIN STANDARD FACTORY-BUILDINGS



Austin No. 3 Standard, showing brick front which can be varied to conform to the architectural treatment of surrounding buildings.

a 40-Year Building Experience

3. *A construction force* trained in every step of the work. Costly delays are eliminated. The Austin Method is a co-ordination of all building operations.

4. *An Equipment Department* which designs, purchases and completely installs heating, lighting, plumbing and sprinkler systems, and as you suggest all necessary power-equipment and production machinery.

5. *A method* which delivers a thoroughly satisfactory building, meeting every requirement of the business with the least expenditure of the owner's time and money.

Austin Standards, Wood or Steel, Meet All Requirements

There are ten types of Austin Standard Factory-Buildings. With their unlimited adaptations and combinations practically all industrial requirements can be easily met.

No. 1 Standard is 60 feet wide, No. 2 is 90 feet, and No. 3 is 100 feet; the length in each case can be any multiple of 20 feet. These are the 30 working-day types.

No. 4 Standard is the saw-tooth type which can be built any size in bays, 20 feet x 30 feet. Nos. 5, 6, and 7 Standards are for heavy machine-shops and foundries. They are approximately 100 feet, 110 feet, and 120 feet wide respectively. No. 10 Standard is another heavy type of structure built for crane operation. It is approximately 150 feet wide and any length in multiples of 20 feet. These fine standard types can be built in 60 working-days.

Nos. 8 and 9 are the multi-story mill types which require a slightly longer time.

All of these Austin Standards are described and illustrated by cross-sections and photographs in the Austin Books of Wood and Steel Buildings. Send for a copy today, but if your needs are urgent use the wires. Austin Engineers will arrange for an immediate conference.

THE AUSTIN METHOD

For U. S. A. and Canada, address nearest office:

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THE AUSTIN COMPANY, Industrial Engineers and Builders

(84)

AUSTIN STANDARD FACTORY-BUILDINGS

The Clouds May Pour Torrents But The Sargent Lock Will Not Rust

Let the drenching rains come down and beat a tattoo against your doorway—your smooth working Sargent Lock will never rust and disfigure your entrance—because it is protected from the weather by the Parker Process.

The Sargent Lock is only one of the wide variety of iron and steel Products you see every day which are manufactured with the aid of the Parker Process.

From the Packard Automobile which carries you to your work, to the self-filling Parker Fountain Pen you use to sign your checks—from the Underwood or Remington typewriter in your office to the household range in your kitchen; on every side of you are metal articles in constant use which furnish final evidence that the Parker Process *does prevent rust.*

Sargent Locks are furnished in both bronze and iron—and the iron models are protected from rust by the Parker Process.

A Practical Book on Rustproofing for You

Manufacturers and industrial executives who use steel or iron will find it profitable to read the Parker Process Book—a plain practical talk on rustproofing which not only explains how the Parker Process is being used on many nationally known products, but suggests how easily you can adopt it for your own product without interfering in any way with your present manufacturing plans. Your copy will be mailed immediately upon request.

PARKER RUST-PROOF COMPANY *of* AMERICA

PARKER PROCESS DETROIT, MICHIGAN, U. S. A. PARKER PROCESS

PARKER PROCESS
RUST PROOFS IRON AND STEEL

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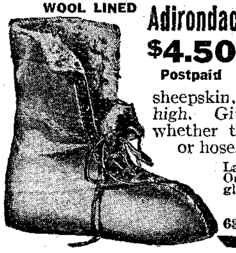
While Motoring, Driving, Hunting and Enjoying Outdoor Life by Wearing Leonard's
WOOL LINED **Adirondack Foot Warmers**



$4.50 Postpaid

Men, women and children enjoy the comfort they give. Heavy sheepskin, wool lined, ten inches high. Give shoe size and state whether to be worn over shoes or hose. **Satisfaction or Money Back.**

Largest stock Adirondack Outdoor Apparel, furs, gloves, shoes, etc. **Catalog FREE**

W. C. LEONARD & CO.
639 Main St., Saranac Lake, N.Y.

What 15c will bring You from the Nation's Capital

Washington, the home of the Pathfinder, is the nerve-center of civilization; history is being made at this world capital. The Pathfinder's illustrated weekly review gives you a clear, impartial and correct diagnosis of public affairs during these strenuous, epoch-making days.

The little matter of **15c** in stamps or coin will bring you the Pathfinder **13** weeks on trial. The Pathfinder is an illustrated weekly, published at the Nation's center for the Nation; *a paper that prints all the news of the world* and tells the truth and only the truth; now in its **26th** year. This paper fills the bill without emptying the purse; it costs but $1 a year. If you want to keep posted on what *is going on in the world, at the least expense of time or money, this is your* means. If you want a paper in your home which is sincere, reliable, entertaining, wholesome, the Pathfinder is yours. If you would appreciate a paper which puts everything clearly, fairly, briefly—here it is. Send **15c** to show that you might like such a paper, and we will send the Pathfinder on probation 13 weeks. The 15c does not repay us, but we are glad to invest in new friends. **The Pathfinder, Box 56, Washington, D. C.**

for another and hoped that his wish would soon be gratified. In fact, the captain seemed to enjoy fighting the Huns. According to his limited observation, he says:

The curious thing about this war-business is that the fighting is the least boresome, least tiresome part of it. At least, it is the only part of it that I get much pleasure from. But it constitutes only about 5 per cent. of the whole. The rest of the time is spent in the tiresome, wearying task of hauling ammunition, moving long distances by night, usually from about seven o'clock at night to six or seven o'clock the next morning, grooming and taking care of 125 or 150 of these brittle French horses, cleaning guns, disciplining men, and doing ten thousand other things that come up in the course of a day or night. Sometimes we get six or eight hours of sleep, again we do well to get two or three hours. My trench-coat is bedding-roll, blankets, bath-robe, and bed. When a halt comes, I simply lie down in it by the side of the road, not infrequently in the middle of it, and grab off a nap of a few minutes.

We were a part of the American army which made the spirited dash toward Hunland recently. Really, it was a very easy victory and cheaply bought in man-power, for our artillery simply overwhelmed the Huns. They put up a fight with machine guns for a while and then beat it on back toward Deutschland, "according to previously made plans." The bag of prisoners was very good—around 16,000 or 17,000, while the 200 guns which were captured will be used to good advantage.

But let me tell you what I can of the artillery preparation. You can not conceive of anything so immense or terrible. I am not "stretching the blanket" very much when I tell you that there were more guns in "gas-hollow," a long ravine in which we were located, than there were in the American Army before the war started. I learned from a very reliable source that there was a battery of light artillery every thirty-seven yards on our part of the front. When the normal front of a battery is eighty yards, you may gain some idea of how much chance the Huns had to withstand such an attack.

The drive began shortly before one o'clock in the morning. Rain had been falling for several days and mud was knee-deep. A thick bank of clouds hung over the battle area, making the darkness so dense that I knocked off a good part of my nose and about half of my left eye out in trying to get back to my battery position. The guns started with a slow, drum-like monotony, but soon increased to their full cadence. In a few minutes the whole heavens were bright with the glare from their flashes and the earth was shaking from their pounding. The firing continued by spurts until even 5 P.M., when every gun on the front burst into full tongue, laying down a barrage ahead of the infantry, who jumped out of their trenches to get the Huns. My battery was an accompanying one and pulled out a short time later to follow and cover their advance. However, all plans went wrong, for the Huns had dug such a depth and width of trenches that the engineers were until five o'clock in the afternoon leveling a road for us to get over them. The next two or three days were the hardest of my life, for there was no sleep, the roads were bad, the weather cold and disagreeable, and the Huns were dropping shells over among us every now and then.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Hot-Foot.—KAISER—"What account are my brave troops giving of themselves?"

HINDENBURG—"A running account, your Majesty."—*Baltimore American.*

Blights the Soul.—"Here is a preacher who announces that the automobile is a menace to religion."

"Maybe the poor fellow bought a second-hand car."—*Charlotte Observer.*

Looks Like a Slow-up.—BRIGGS—"Well, the world seems to move faster and faster all the time."

GRIGGS—"Nonsense! During the Revolution we had minute-men. Now we have four-minute men."—*Life.*

Made Him Blush. — MAGISTRATE — "You certainly committed this burglary in a remarkably ingenious way; in fact, with quite exceptional cunning."

PRISONER—"Now, yer Honor, no flattery, if you please; if there's one thing I 'ates, it's flattery."—*Tit-Bits.*

Her Little Plan.—"I see you a good deal with young Flubdub."

"Yes, auntie."

"I hope you are not going to marry a spendthrift."

"Oh, no. I don't think I'll marry him. But it's nice going around with one."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Helpful Herbert

What a friend we have in Hoover,
All the skins and thieves to bare.
What a surplus-fat remover,
All our hungry pangs to share.
Ever present help in trouble,
Guide, philosopher, and friend.
Pass the shark-meat and fried stubble.
Will the conflict ever end?

—*Credited to "Exchange" by American Motherhood.*

An Eye on the Future.—Maggie had a new baby brother, which everybody agreed was such a baby as had never been seen before. One day the baby was being weighed, and Maggie asked what that was for.

"Oh," said her father, "Uncle George has taken a great fancy to baby, and he's offered to buy him for a shilling an ounce."

Maggie looked startled. "You're not going to sell him, are you, daddy?"

"Of course not, precious," answered daddy, proud to see his little girl loved her brother so.

"No. Keep him till he gets a bit bigger," the child went on; "he'll fetch more money then."—*Tit-Bits.*

Disliked Absent Treatment.—"Even the field-hospitals close up to the firing-line in France find time for an occasional laugh," writes Malcolm Adams, of the Red Cross.

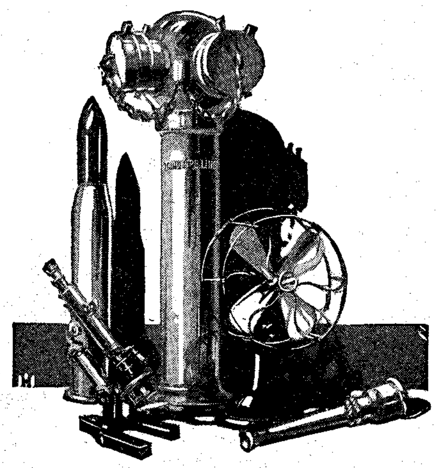
A party of wounded marines were being taken to a base-hospital on a much over-crowded motor-truck. The nurse accompanying them became anxious about their wounds.

"I hope I am not hurting any of you," she said.

"You're hurting me a lot," replied one of the soldiers.

"But I am nowhere near you," exclaimed the nurse indignantly.

"That's what's hurting me," was the calm reply.—*Washington Star.*



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Hadn't Sense Enough.—THE HUNS—"Peace! Peace! We must have peace!"

THE ALLIES—"Well, why didn't you keep it when you had it?"—*Kansas City Star.*

Where Money Counts.—"Darling," he said, "I have lost all my money."

"How careless of you," she replied. "The next thing you know you'll be losing me."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Didn't Know the Taste.—"Don't those *parvenus* make you sick?" asked a young man of his partner at a dinner.

"I don't know," she replied innocently, "I never ate any."—*Jersey City Journal.*

Answers an Easy One.—"How did so many of the men who are in training-camps happen to get influenza?"

"We give up."

"Because they were in the draft."—*Nashville Tennessean.*

Delicate Hint.—"Shall I sing Tosti's 'Good-by'?" inquired the young man who tries so hard to be entertaining.

"I don't care whose you use," replied Miss Cayenne. "And don't bother to sing it. Just say it."—*Washington Star.*

What More Could He Wish?—"You ask for my daughter? What are your prospects young man? Do you own the house you live in?"

"No, I rent it, but I have five tons of coal in the cellar."

"Take her."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Wanted to Help Both.—A little boy at school saw his teacher faint and fall. In the confusion it was impossible to keep so many heads cool, and the little ones flocked round the unconscious lady and her sympathetic colleagues. But this small boy kept both his color and his coolness. Standing on a bench and raising his hand, he exclaimed: "Please, teacher, can I run and fetch father? He makes coffins."—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

Well, Maybe You're Right, Butch.—The following contribution comes from Wilkes-Barre, Pa.:

EDITOR LITERARY DIGEST: As a reader of your periodical or weekly I have as a matter of fact figured out in my own way that you are all bad in your humorous dept. and if you dont mind I would advise your getting together some afternoon and talking it over with the boys and make a change.

It is a characteristic of you high brows to dissect a letter with a touch of satire which comes rather naturall and I feel as you read this you will smile and under your breath damm the author, But I cant resist the writing and like a good clean class, A late draft I take this liberty to assert myself regardless,

If you need a few good stories, as needless to say you do, write and let me know, and since I am not overly busy I will let you have them,

I will write agin and tell you what I think about your high brow poetry. It might be all right for the fellow who reads Browning for a bluff or talks Grand Opera, but to me and many others its a bit misty, and the general structure is to artistic for the foundation, give us something with the human touch and the Gettsburg simplicity, we get this. Your Friend, if you wish.

BUTCH MCDEVITT.

CURRENT EVENTS

THE WAR

THE WESTERN FRONT

November 6.—Rapid advances are made by the Allied armies on the battle-line from the Belgian border to the Meuse. The French drive forward five to seven miles and inflict severe punishment upon the retreating enemy. They capture Vervins, Montcornet, and Rethel, and Rozoy is taken by Italian troops.

The Americans push forward three miles on their whole front, reaching Chemery and Nouzon. They are now engaged within sight of Sedan, which has been fired in parts by the Germans.

The British sweep two miles beyond the Mormal Forest and capture Aulnoy Junction. Sharp fighting is reported within a short distance of Bavay.

According to reports reaching American headquarters, the Germans are destroying property and cutting down trees in their retreat east of the Meuse.

November 7.—General Pershing reports the Rainbow Division and units of the First Division entering the suburbs of Sedan. The entire region between the Meuse and the Bar has now been liberated by the First American Army in close cooperation with the French Fourth Army.

Continuing their progress astride the Franco-Belgian border, General Haig's men meet little opposition. Bavay is in their hands and the western outskirts of Avesnes have been gained.

The French reach a line running through Effry, along the Thon River, on the southern outskirts of Signy Forest and beyond La Horgne and St Aignan-sur-Bar.

Ground is rapidly gained on the whole 120-mile front and the Germans lose many men and important material during their flight.

November 8.—Official dispatches show the French making rapid progress on the entire front. On their left the Fortress of Hirson is reached and on the right they are along the Meuse to the neighborhood of Bazeilles. More than 2,000 prisoners and a large quantity of war-material are taken.

The British make substantial gains south of the Mons-Condé Canal. On the right they capture Avesnes; they have cleared Hautmont in the center, and on the left taken Malilaquiet, Fayt-le-Franc, Dour, and Thuin, and are approaching the railway west of Maubeuge. Further north they have taken La Plaigne and Belloy, and hold the western portion of Tournai. Since November 1 they have captured 18,000 prisoners and 700 guns.

The Americans on the Meuse advance eastward into the edge of the Woëvre Forest. The Germans are moving men and supplies hastily away. The towns of Stenay and Nouzon and a part of Sedan are reported on fire.

November 9.—Official communications show the Allies still forging ahead, the advance on some sectors being ten miles to-day. French troops cross the Meuse between Mézières and Sedan, and Pétain's cavalry sweep over the Belgian boundary near the Chimay-Guise road. In the center of their line the railroad center of Hirson is captured and Mézières and Mohon surrounded.

General Haig announces the capture of Maubeuge, the last important French fortress in the hands of the Germans. South of this point the British are

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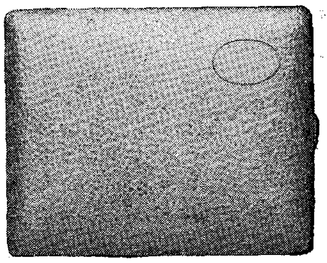

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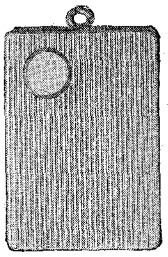

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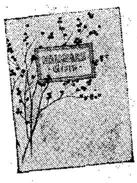

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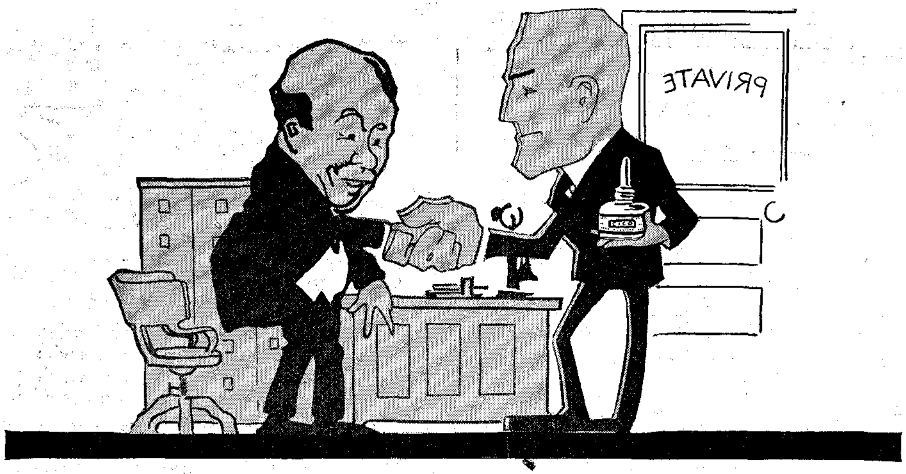

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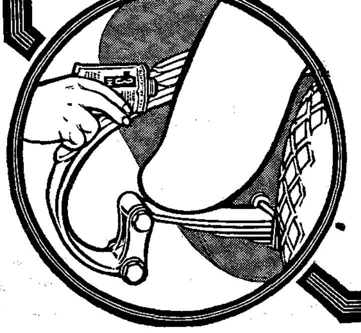

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pushing eastward and are well beyond the Avesnes-Maubeuge road.

The Americans are advancing on a wide front eastward of the Meuse, and hold both banks of the river from Verdun to Sedan.

Lively artillery-duels are reported on the Belgian front and the Belgian troops are standing along the Ghent-Terneuzen Canal from the Dutch frontier to the Ghent station.

November 10.—General Pershing reports considerable gains by the First and Second American armies along the line between the Meuse and Moselle. Troops of the First occupy Bois de Chenois, south of Baalon, and three villages are taken. In the Woëvre, despite stubborn resistance, troops of the Second penetrate the enemy's line and drive him from several strongly held positions. Marcheville and St. Hilaire are captured and the Bois Dommartin cleared of the foe.

On the American left Gouraud's men cross the Meuse on a wide front between Mézières and Sedan and pursue the retreating Germans, while the French astride the Belgian boundary capture Charleville and continue their rout of the enemy.

General Haig reports advanced troops reaching the Franco-Belgian frontier. North of the Mons-Condé Canal Leuze is taken and the British cavalry is approaching Ath. The troops progressed four miles east of Renaix. On the railways east of Maubeuge great quantities of rolling-stock and war-material fall into the hands of the British.

The French Army in Belgium is still forcing back the enemy and has reached the eastern outskirts of Nederwalm-Hermglem, Bonde St. Denis, and Segelsem. On the left, American units cross the Scheldt east of Heuvel.

November 11.—A dispatch from the Sedan front states that thousands of American heavy guns fired the parting shot to the Germans at exactly 11 o'clock this morning, and the Germans hurled a few shells into Verdun just before that hour. As soon as firing ceased, the Americans unfurled the Stars and Stripes, shook hands, and cheered.

General Haig reports the capture of Mons early this morning. At the cessation of hostilities the British had reached the general line of the Franco-Belgian frontier, east of Avesnes, Jeumont, and Sivry, and four miles east of Mons, Chievres, Lessines, and Grammont.

The Paris War Office announces that the Belgian frontier east of the Forest of Trelon, east of Avesnes, was reached by the French before hostilities ceased, and Italian troops entered Rocroi, less than two miles from the frontier.

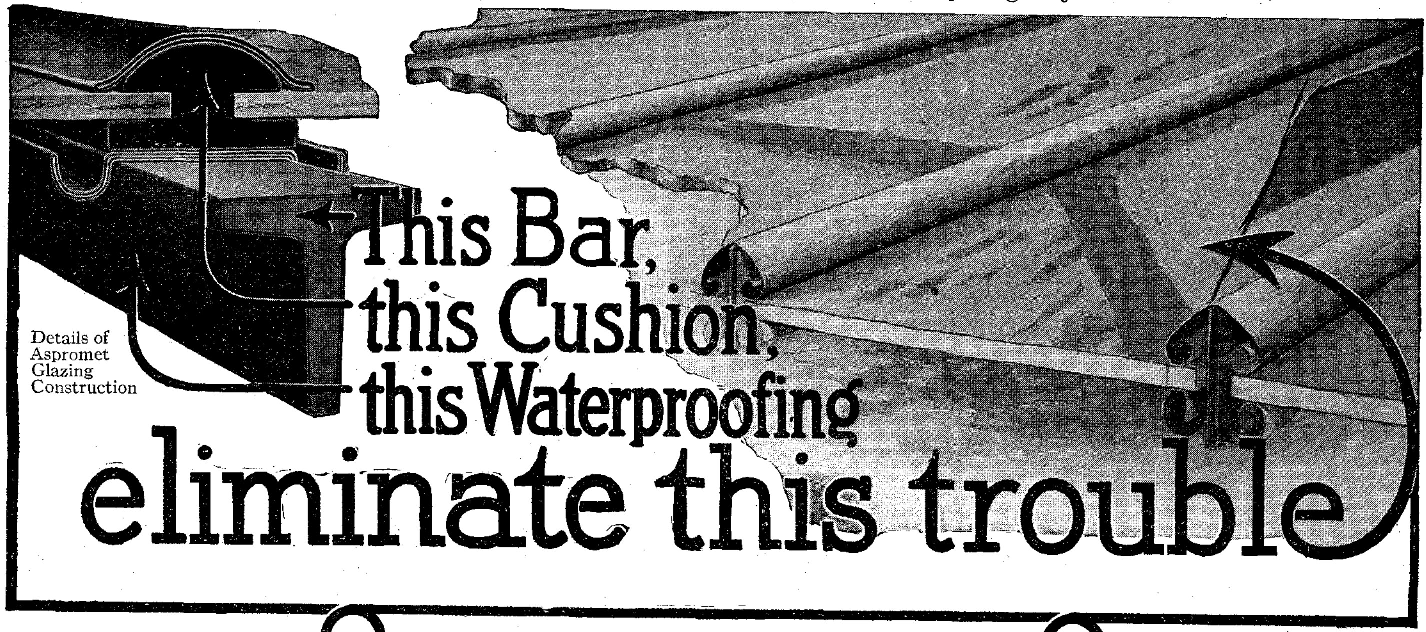
OTHER WAR-NOTES

November 8.—An official dispatch from Rome states that Italian war-ships have entered the port of Zara, capital of Dalmatia, and that the booty taken during the Austrian retreat included 3,000 railroad cars and 100 locomotives.

November 10.—The Associated Press correspondent reports that more than 250,000 Italian prisoners of war in Austria have been returned to Italy. Returning Italian officers do not expect disturbances in Austria like those in Russia.

A Paris official communication states that Servian troops have advanced in the direction of Waiskrischen and Reeskerek, driving back German troops retreating to the north, and entered Serajevo.

November 11.—The British Admiralty announces the torpedoing of the battle-



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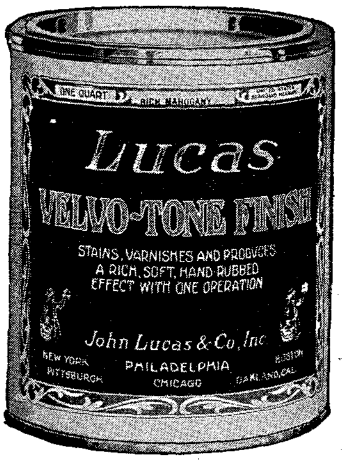

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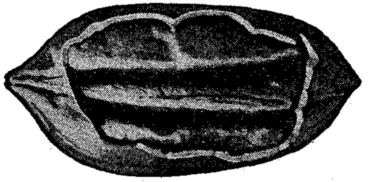

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ship *Britannia* near the west entrance to the Strait of Gibraltar on November 9.

Paris reports Franco-British naval forces occupying Alexandretta, an Asiatic seaport in the Mediterranean, and torpedo-boats entering the Dardanelles.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

November 6.—London gets news of the German armistice delegation reaching the Allied lines, where they are to be received by Marshal Foch early tomorrow morning.

Secretary Lansing sends a message to the Roumanian Government giving assurance that the United States will exert its influence to aid Roumania to secure justice and political and territorial rights at the final Peace Conference.

Rome reports the conditions of the armistice between the Entente nations and Austria being carried out without delay.

November 7.—Paris advices note that the German truce mission, which is headed by Mathias Erzberger, is due to arrive at the French outposts between 8 and 10 P.M. The Allied commander orders firing to cease on that front at 3 P.M. until further orders.

Secretary Lansing makes public a message to the German Government protesting against the reported intention of German authorities in Belgium to destroy coal-mines on evacuation. If such acts are perpetrated, declares the note, they "will confirm the belief that the solemn assurances of the German Government are not given in good faith."

November 8.—Paris issues an official note announcing the arrival of the German delegates at Marshal Foch's headquarters. The text of the Allies' conditions was read and delivered to them. They asked a cessation of fighting, which was refused, and were given seventy-two hours in which to accept or reject them.

In their message conveying this information to the Imperial Chancellor and the German High Command the delegates add: "The German proposal for an immediate conclusion and provisional suspension of hostilities was rejected by Marshal Foch."

Admiral Wilson, of the United States Navy, cables from Brest taking responsibility for the premature peace report, which, he says, was the result of an error.

Deputy State's Attorney-General Becker, who investigated the Bolo Pasha work in this country, makes public evidence showing that Mathias Erzberger, leader of the German truce delegates, has been the directing head of the most dangerous system of intrigue that Continental Europe has ever known.

Washington reports the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy stating positively that the military program of the United States is unchanged by the armistice proposal under consideration by the Germans.

November 9.—The British Press Bureau reports that, owing to heavy German barrage and machine-gun fire on the battle-front, the journey of the courier from Marshal Foch's headquarters to the German High Command at Spa was delayed until this afternoon.

November 11.—At 2:45 A.M. Washington announces that the armistice has been signed and hostilities will cease at eleven o'clock this morning, Paris time, 6 A.M. New York time. The terms will be made public later. Sirens and bells started peace celebrations in all parts of the United States and Canada.

At 10 A.M. the President issued a proclamation announcing the signing of the armistice and adding: "Everything for which America fought has

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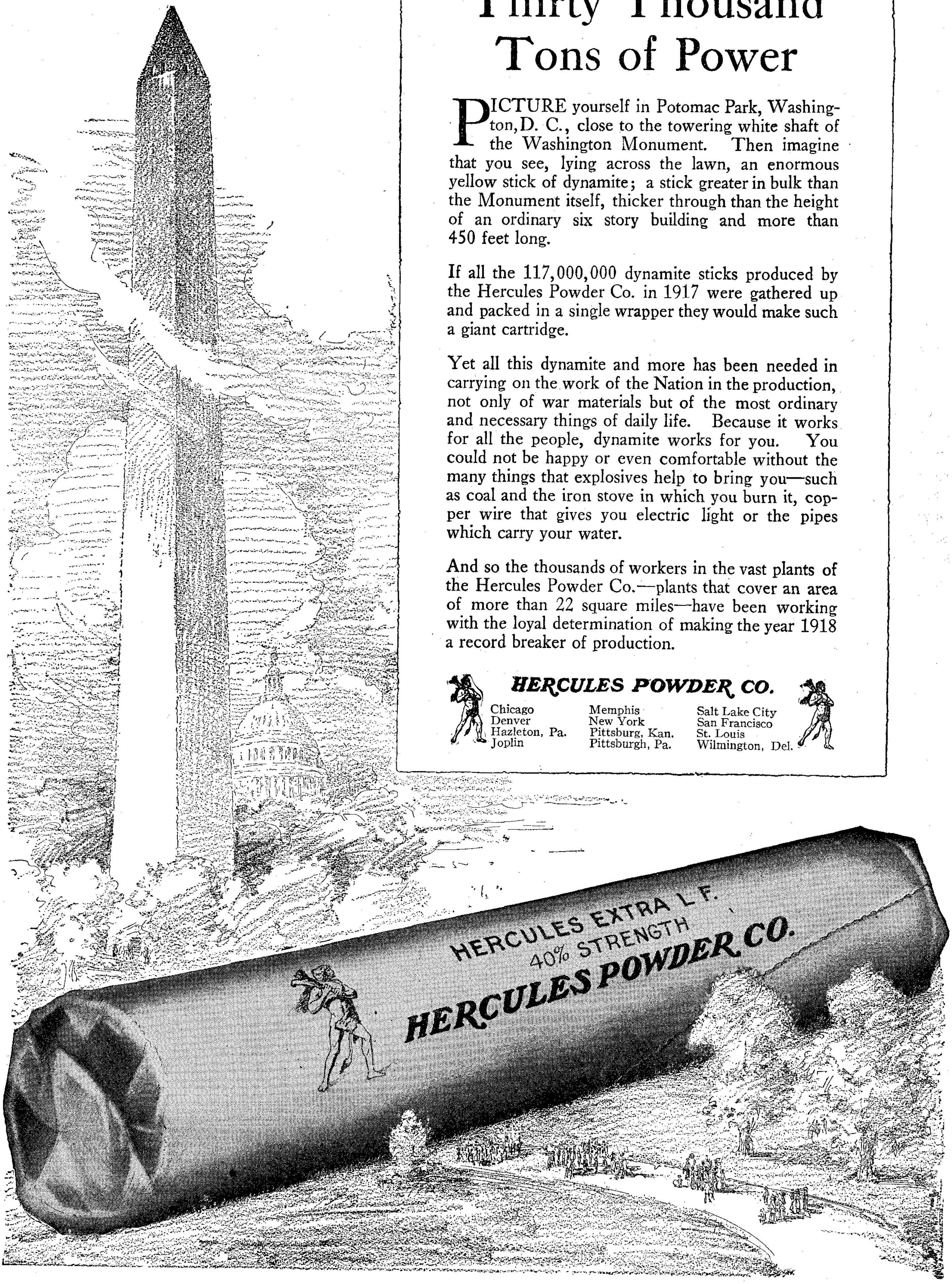
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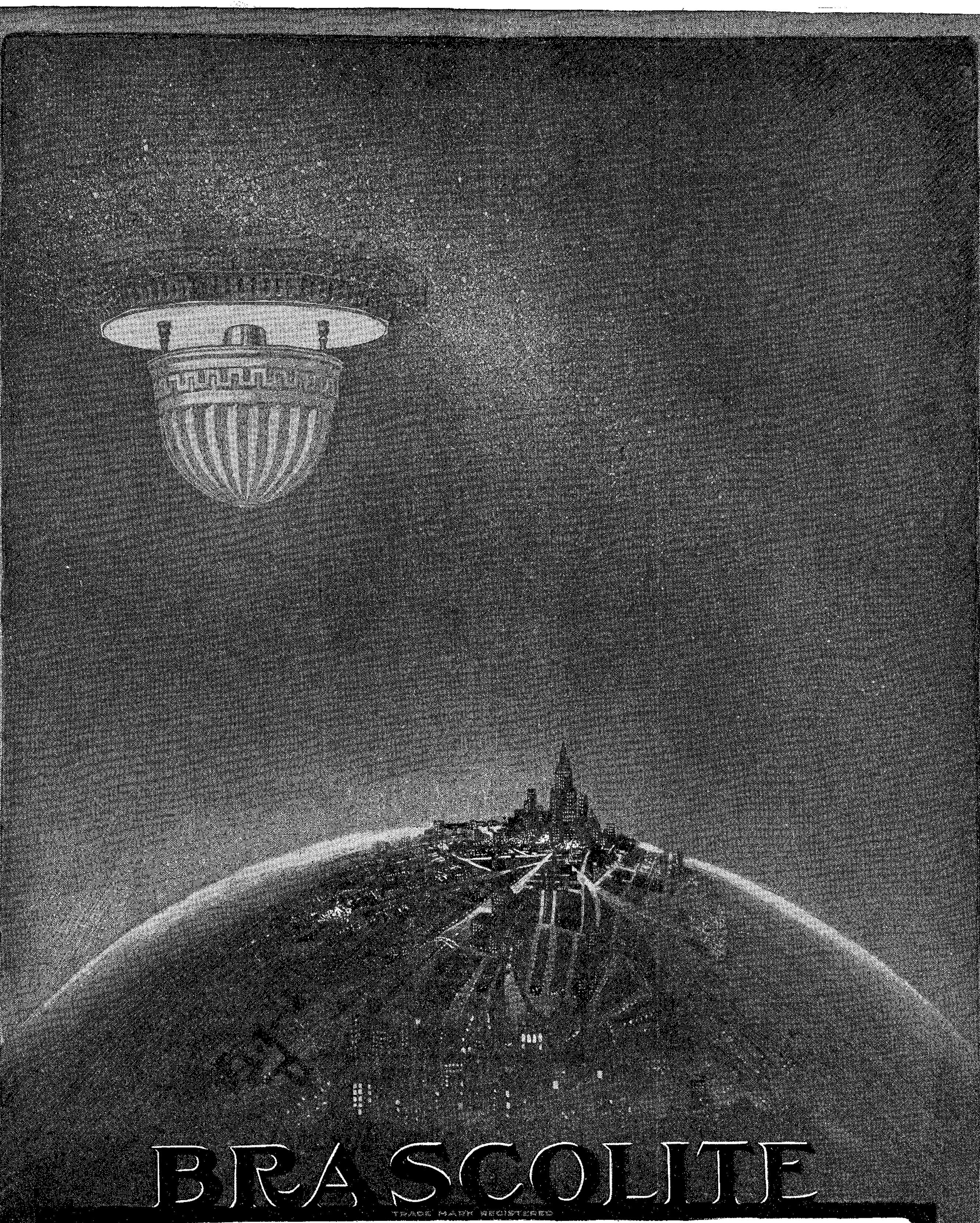

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been accomplished. It will now be our fortunate duty to assist by example, by sober, friendly council, and by material aid in the establishment of just democracy throughout the world."

President Wilson reads the terms of the armistice before Congress shortly after noon. They require of Germany: Immediate evacuation of all invaded territory—Belgium, France, Alsace-Lorraine, and Luxemburg. Evacuation of countries on left bank of the Rhine and occupation by Allied forces of the principal gateways to Germany. Reparation for all damage done and restitution of moneys seized in invaded lands. Surrender of principal units of the High Seas Fleet, including all submarines. Surrender of enough war-material practically to disarm the German forces. Abandonment of the treaties with Russia and Roumania, with evacuation of all conquered territory in the East. Surrender of forts and ships in the Baltic and Black seas. Return of Allied merchant ships in German ports. Duration of armistice shall be thirty days, with option to extend.

London reports that Dr. Solf, German Foreign Secretary, has addrest a message to Secretary Lansing drawing attention to the fact that the surrender of transports required by the armistice "means the starvation of millions," and requesting President Wilson to use his influence with the Allied Powers to "mitigate the fearful conditions" imposed on Germany.

A German wireless intercepted at London shows "the command and Soldiers' Council on the cruiser *Strassburg*" calling to "all ships, torpedo-boats, destroyers, and submarines in the North Sea," declaring that the terms of the armistice "would entail the destruction of us all," and asking their German comrades to "defend our country against this unheard-of presumption."

London gets word from Paris that a supplementary article in the armistice terms provides for the occupation of Helgoland by the Allies in the event of the German war-ships not being handed over, owing to the mutinous state of their crews.

November 12.—Changes in the armistice terms, which were not known in Washington when the President addrest Congress, are made public by the State Department. While in some respects the conditions are stiffened, the amended terms relate chiefly to the amount and time of surrender of material, submarines, and railroad cars, and do not affect the general purport of the contract.

Dr. Solf's appeal for mitigation of the armistice terms is delivered at the State Department by the Swiss Minister at Washington and is sent to the President.

Senator Poindexter, of Washington, introduces a resolution in the Senate proposing that the United States enter into full alliance with the Entente and decline to open separate peace negotiations with the German Government.

THE CENTRAL POWERS

November 6.—Bern reports that the German Socialist party has issued a manifesto asking the Imperial Chancellor to advise or request Emperor William to abdicate.

A dispatch from Vienna states that Eastern Silesia has been placed under the administration of a German People's Council.

November 7.—Dispatches from The Hague and other European points report a general revolt of the German Navy, the men becoming complete masters at Kiel, Wilhelmshaven, Helgoland, Borkam, and Cuxhaven. A great part of Schleswig is also in the hands of revolutionists, and 20,000 deserters from the Army march through the streets of Berlin. Serious riots break out in Hamburg and Lübeck and the red flag is hoisted at Warnemunde, a seaport of northern Germany, and Rostock on the Baltic. The military governor of Kiel concedes the demands of the Workers' and Soldiers' Council for the release of political and military prisoners and complete freedom of speaking and writing. Peace demonstrations and riots are occurring at several other places in Germany.

Chaos prevails in Austria, according to travelers arriving at Bern, and breadless troops are plundering and requisitioning supplies.

Paris hears from Bern that the Premier of Bavaria has notified the German Government that if an armistice is not speedily concluded he will be obliged to order the Bavarian troops from the front.

Field-Marshal Mackensen's Army is to be permitted to pass through Hungary to Germany, states another Bern dispatch, providing they lay down their arms on entering Hungarian territory.

November 8.—European advices dwell upon the spread of revolutionary movements in Germany. A dispatch from Munich states that the Diet has passed a decree deposing the Wittelsbach dynasty and a republic proclaimed in Bavaria. Hamburg is reported completely in the hands of revolutionists, and Bremen, Schwerin, and Tilsit join in the movement and form Soldiers' Councils, which have already control of Bremerhaven and Cuxhaven. Red flags have been hoisted on the ships in several ports, and London hears that the naval authorities at Wilhelmshaven agreed to hand over authority to the rebels if they promised to resist a British attack on that port.

Basel gets word of a dispatch sent to the Imperial Chancellor by the German Socialist party demanding the abdication of Emperor William and the renunciation of the throne by the Crown Prince by noon. Amsterdam reports that the Emperor declines to abdicate on the ground that he could not undertake the terrible responsibility of delivering up the country to anarchy.

November 9.—Berlin messages report the abdication of the Kaiser and renunciation of the throne by the Crown Prince. Prince Maximilian, of Baden, announces that he will retain the office of Imperial Chancellor until consequent questions and the setting up of a regency, for which he intends to appoint the Socialist leader, Friedrich Ebert, chancellor, are settled. Other dispatches assert that the Prince has been appointed Regent of the Empire.

Bern is informed that the majority groups of the Reichstag have agreed upon a plan of elections to that body and the lower houses of the confederated states by equal, direct, secret ballot, without distinction of sex, the voting age to be twenty-four. Cabinet ministers send in their resignations, and a Copenhagen telegram asserts that the Emperor's son-in-law, the Duke of Brunswick, and his heir have abdicated.

Vienna newspapers report orders given for the arrest of Archduke Maximilian, brother of Emperor Charles.

Rebellions in Hanover, Cologne, Brunswick, and Magdeburg are announced in Berlin, and Copenhagen reports the revolutionary movement spreading throughout western Germany. Further disturbances occur in Hamburg, but Schleswig is quiet. German guards at the Danish border are ordered by the Soldiers' Council to remain temporarily at their posts.

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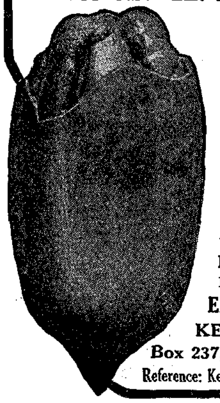

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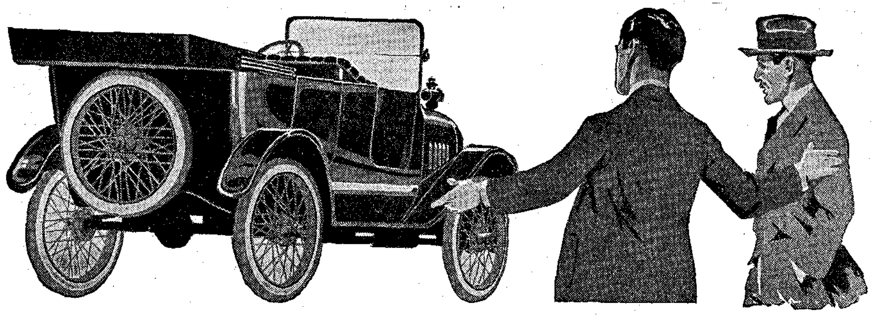

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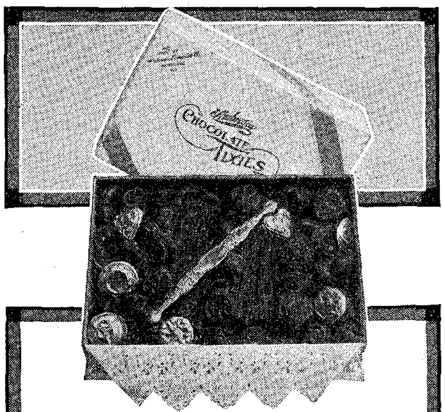

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The boys in the cantonments rave about Tixies. You can give them no greater treat. If you wish to make a friend an out-of-the-ordinary Christmas gift, send Tixies. They always make a hit. Send $3.00 for special holiday or Soldier Boy box (sold in $3.00 sizes only), prepaid and insured anywhere in U. S. Money back if not satisfied.

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Present conditions reduce output this year to fifty percent. Therefore order immediately.

Six German battle-ships anchored outside of Flensburg, states a Copenhagen message, have directed their guns against the revolutionists and bombardment is expected. Another dispatch from this point declares that a general railway strike has begun in Germany.

The United States asks the Spanish Minister in Berlin to submit its vigorous protest to the German Government against the ill-treatment of American prisoners of war.

According to the Vienna *Neue Freie Presse*, the Austro-Hungarian supreme command has protested to Berlin against the passage of German troops through Austrian territory on the ground that the armistice may be endangered thereby.

November 10.—A Berlin wireless to London reports a people's government instituted in the city. Troops and machine guns are placed at the disposal of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council, which has declared a general strike. Friedrich Ebert is carrying on the Chancellorship. News of similar revolutions is reaching the capital from all parts of Germany.

Other dispatches state that severe fighting occurred in Berlin and many persons were killed and wounded before the officers of the garrison surrendered. The Red forces are in control and have restored order.

Deputy Schiedemann, leader of the majority Socialists in the Reichstag, tells the populace that the Hohenzollern dynasty has been overthrown and that Herr Ebert has been charged with the formation of a new government in which all shades of the Social-Democratic party are to participate. Copenhagen learns of an official announcement that the War Ministry has placed itself at the disposal of Ebert.

Crews of the dreadnoughts in Kiel Harbor join the revolutionists, six cruisers flying the red flag arrive at Ostmoor, and marines occupy the lock-gates at Ostmoor after overcoming the resistance of a coast-artillery division.

An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen says Schleswig-Holstein is to be proclaimed an independent republic. Announcement of the formation of a Bavarian republic is issued at Munich. It is to "complete the self-government of the people" before further military disaster and "make Germany ready for a league of nations."

The Hague wires Washington that the ex-Kaiser has arrived in Holland on his way to De Steeg, near Utrecht. The Crown Prince and virtually the whole German General Staff accompanied him.

November 11.—Wireless dispatches from Berlin report the revolution progressing steadily throughout Germany. Soldiers' and Workmen's Councils being established everywhere. Field-Marshal von Hindenburg has placed himself and the German Army at the disposition of the new people's government at the capital "in order to avoid chaos."

Amsterdam telegrams report German garrisons along the Dutch frontier in revolt. At Potsdam and Doeberitz the garrisons are in the hands of the new authorities.

Copenhagen regards the revolution as an accomplished fact. Fourteen of the twenty-six states, including all the four kingdoms, are reported securely in the hands of the Reds. Wurttemburg has been declared a republic, the king stating that he will not oppose the will of the people. Hamburg, Bremen, and Lübeck are ruled by Socialists, and the power of the rulers is gone from the Grand Duchies of Oldenburg, Baden, Hesse, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

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The Government took over the entire output of the Underwood factory. Underwoods are scarce. The shortage of typewriters of standard makes IS SERIOUS. You *know* Underwoods — their world-wide reputation—the satisfaction they have given you. Your office force demands them, because they give best service.

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I will do business on an exchange basis, or sell you Underwoods for cash at less than manufacturer's price. I will sell on easy terms, or rent you Underwoods — all rebuilt like NEW — and you may apply the first six months' rental on the purchase price if you decide to take the machines. I will rebuild your old Underwoods for you and return them in A-1, first class, perfect condition, at prices more moderate than any other man can make.

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We ship you as many machines as you want—you try them ten days—then ship us yours, in the cases ours came in (no trouble to pack). I WANT TO SATISFY YOU ABSOLUTELY. You are dealing with a concern 25 years in this business; see our rating in Dun's and Bradstreet's; refer to the National Bank of the Republic, Chicago.

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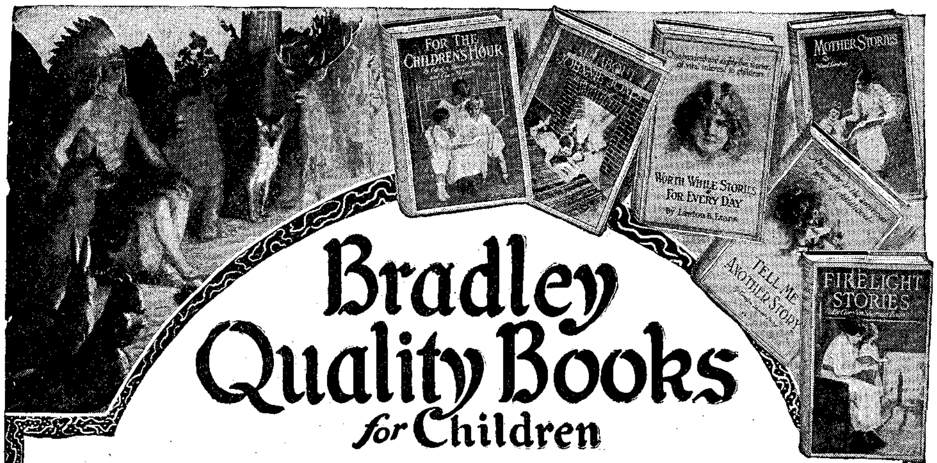

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All good bookstores sell Bradley Quality Books. Ask for them.

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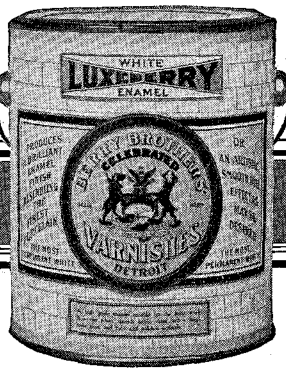

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A semiofficial telegram from Berlin states that the Soldiers' Council has taken over military administration and that its orders must be obeyed.

Amsterdam learns on good authority that the ex-Kaiser will be interned in Holland. The *Handelsblad* understands that the Dutch Government will object to his residence in the country. Meantime, according to other accounts, the former Emperor and staff are in a railway train near Eysden awaiting the decision of the Dutch Government.

Washington experts in international law recognize that Holland is in a difficult and embarrassing situation owing to the arrival of her notorious guests, and discuss the possibility of bringing William and his arch-accessories to account for high crimes against the laws of nations and humanity.

November 12.—The Paris *Matin* hears of the death of the Crown Prince, who was reported shot by an assassin while on his way to Holland.

Copenhagen reports that the abdication of Emperor Charles of Austria is officially announced at Vienna.

Amsterdam gets a telegram from Bremen stating that the entire German North Sea Fleet and Helgoland are in the hands of Soldiers' Councils.

The Wolff Bureau announces that German Socialists and Independent Socialists have agreed to form a joint cabinet from both parties.

Berlin reports that the Provisional Government at Karlsruhe has proclaimed that Baden will remain part of the German Empire. Königsburg, Frankfort-on-Main, and Strassburg are now controlled by the *Soviets*.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS

November 6.—Amsterdam has a Berlin telegram announcing that the withdrawal of all Russian representatives in Germany has been demanded and that German representatives in Russia have been recalled.

Washington reports the organization of the War Trade Board of the United States - Russian Bureau, Incorporated, with a capital of $5,000,000, to render unselfish economic aid to Russia.

November 7.—Secretary Lansing receives an appeal from the Consolidated Russian Provisional Government at Omsk for further and immediate aid from the Allied and American governments in ridding Russia of Bolshevik control.

The United States and Allied governments are asked by the Russian Ambassador at Washington to take all possible steps to prevent the Bolsheviki carrying out their plans for a general massacre on November 10.

November 8.—Diplomatic circles in Washington regard it as certain that the Allied governments and the United States will soon extend recognition to the All-Russian Government at Omsk.

November 9.—Bern reports that the Swiss Federal Council has asked the Russian *Soviet* mission to leave Switzerland because of their participation in revolutionary propaganda.

A Tokyo dispatch says the Bolshevik forces and Austro-German prisoners in Siberia are almost completely scattered.

November 10.—A delayed message from Harbin reports that a train of forty-two cars carrying ammunition, grenades, and twelve Japanese guns has been blown up between Irkutsk and Rasnoyarsk.

FOREIGN

November 6.—The American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief is informed by cable that a chain of relief-stations has been established between Bagdad and Teheran, where conditions are desperate and fully 1,000,000 persons are needing immediate attention.

The British Admiralty announces that the output of world-tonnage in the last quarter exceeded the losses from all causes by nearly half a million gross tons.

By a vote of 196 to 115 the British House of Commons rejects a motion that the Irish question be settled without delay on President Wilson's principle of self-determination.

Manchester reports that a British Manufacturers' Corporation is being formed to establish agencies in foreign countries for the promotion of British export trade after the war.

November 7.—Writing to Viscount Bryce, Lord Robert Cecil, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, declares that the British Government is determined that the wrong suffered by the Armenians at the hands of the Turks shall be righted and their recurrence made impossible.

The aim of France and Great Britain, says a statement issued by the British Embassy at Washington, is the complete and final liberation of the peoples of the eastern Mediterranean countries from Turkish oppression and the establishment of governments and administrations deriving their authority from the initiative and free choice of the native populations.

Former King Nicholas tells the Associated Press in Paris that Montenegro looks to President Wilson to obtain for it a safe and independent future.

Since the war began Belgium has been compelled to pay $500,000,000 to Germany, according to a compilation made by the Belgian Legation at Washington. This amount is exclusive of the large sums extorted from corporations, cities, towns, and civilians.

November 8.—A Bern dispatch states that the populations of Tyrol and Vorarlberg, the westernmost part of Austria, have appealed to the Swiss Federal Council to help them secure food.

The British Minister of Blockade announces that the Government will refuse to recognize, either during or after the war, any transfer of enemy tonnage to neutral flag or ownership before the final conclusion of peace, except with special consent.

The Greek Legation in Washington is informed of the arrival of an American Red Cross mission in Athens, whose task will be to aid the ill and wounded of Greece and promote the revival of Greek agriculture.

November 12.—An official statement by the Belgian Legation in Washington announces that Belgium will no longer submit to a status of "guaranteed neutrality," which existed before the war, but aspires to "complete independence; to the rights common to all free peoples."

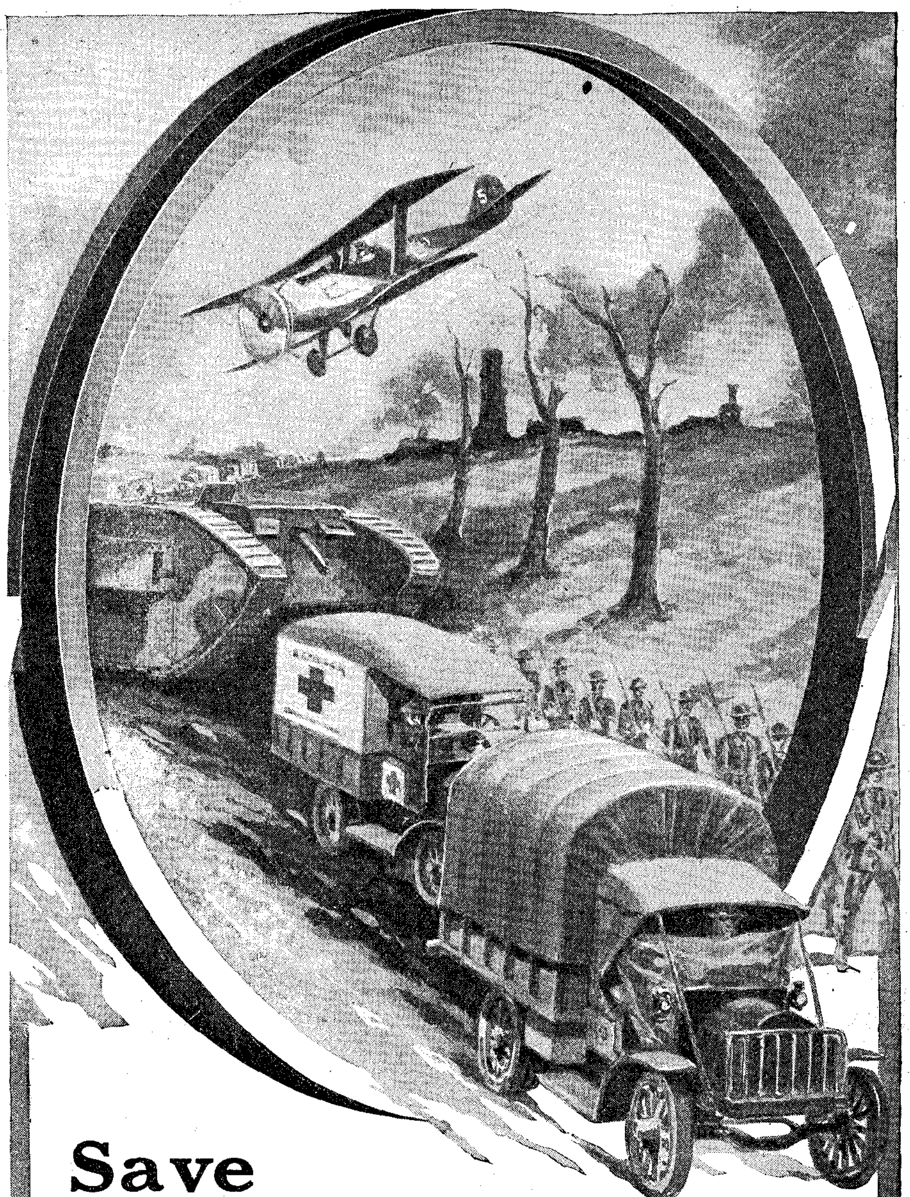
Reports are received at the American consulate in Bagdad that 15,000 Armenians have been massacred at "Tasy," which is presumed to mean Hasu, fifty miles southwest of Bitlis, Asiatic Turkey.

DOMESTIC

November 6.—Fuller election returns indicate that the Republicans will have a majority of four in the Senate and a plurality of twenty-four in the House.

Florida, Wyoming, Nevada, and Ohio voted themselves dry on the 5th inst. There are now thirty-two dry States in the Union.

Reports received by the Children's



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Gasoline is the motive power over there. Save it. Your car undoubtedly has worn piston rings, if it has been run much. This means that it is wasting from 25% to 50% of the oil and gas. It means that gas is escaping past the piston head and that oil is getting up into the combustion chamber, causing carbonization, sooted spark plugs and pitted valves. Worn, weakened piston rings also permit the cylinder head to slap and knock, making the motor noisy.

Put Inland *gas-tight* piston rings in your motor now

and stop the waste and trouble. The Inland Piston Ring is absolutely gas-tight because it has no gap and because it uncoils in a perfect circle. Its patented Spiral Cut construction causes it to cling against the cylinder wall all around, making a positively gas-tight seal. The Spiral Cut produces an absolutely gas-tight ring in *one-piece*, which makes it *low* priced, saving you money over any other type of gas-tight ring. This construction also makes the Inland strongest and most durable because it is of equal width and thickness all around—no weak or thin places.

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Overhaul now! Don't let your car get "down and out" from failure to keep it in condition. Put your car in A-1 shape *now*. See your garage man about Inlands today.

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Dealers—Jobbers everywhere stock Inlands—ask yours.

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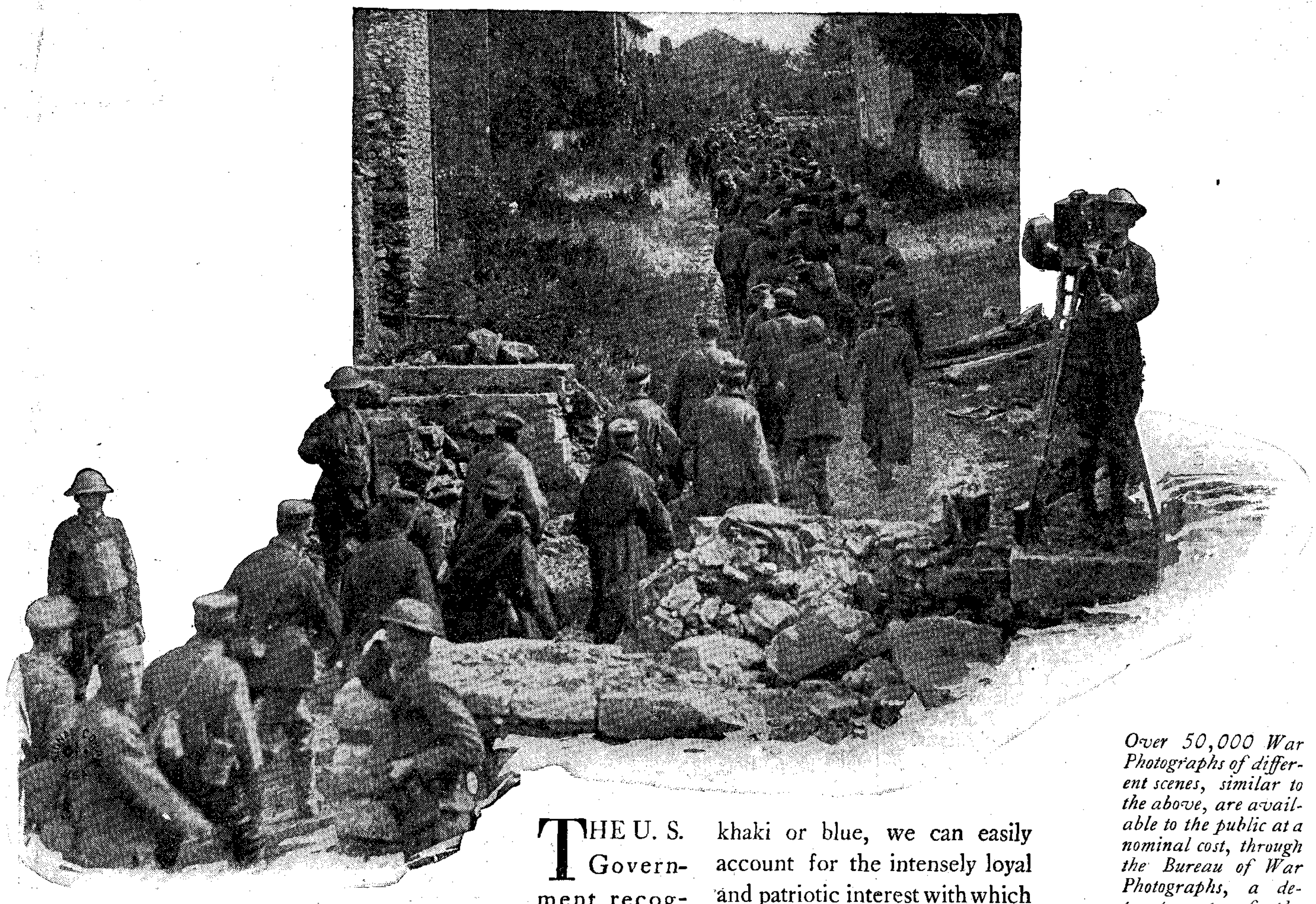

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THE U. S. Government recognizes the enormous educational value of authentic motion pictures in systematically acquainting the people with the progress and achievements of the United States in the World War.

In no other way, indeed, can America's part in the war be so clearly visualized, so faithfully interpreted to all the people, as through the medium of these official films.

When we consider that there is now hardly a family in this country but has a boy of its own, or a blood relative, in khaki or blue, we can easily account for the intensely loyal and patriotic interest with which the Government war pictures are welcomed wherever they are shown.

This keen interest in the Government's films is only natural, to be sure. Pictures produce an indelible impression. They tell a story which every one can understand. In this case, a story of such vital import to all the people, that the people can not but be deeply interested.

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Below we reproduce the Official Seal of the People's Films. This seal is found on every film produced by the Government for the People. It is the Government's trademark, signifying that every foot of film has been "shot" on the spot, by photographers of the U. S. Signal Corps and Navy, appointed specially for this work.

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—World Film Corp.
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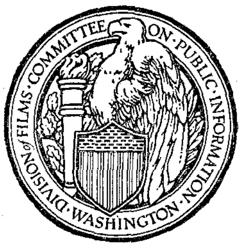

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George Creel, Chairman
Through the Division of Films, Charles S. Hart, Director, Washington, D. C.

Bureau of the Department of Labor show that the employment of children has increased since the Federal Child Labor Law was declared unconstitutional, June 3, 1918.

A Washington dispatch states that of 30,000 nurses enrolled up to October 1 more than 17,000 are now actually serving American soldiers and sailors. To meet Army needs between 8,000 and 9,000 more nurses must be obtained before January 1.

American shipyards established a new record in October, reports the Shipping Board, by delivering seventy-seven ships of 398,100 dead-weight tons.

November 7.—A premature report of peace causes wild celebrations throughout the country.

The War Department authorizes work on thirteen war-projects, involving an expenditure of $18,000,000.

An advance of $1.05 a ton for anthracite coal, effective from November 1, is announced by the Fuel Administration. Only careful use of this coal by householders, it is stated, will prevent suffering this winter.

The Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church appropriates $5,000,000 for the establishment of 2,000 college scholarships for students called into the Army, aiding Methodist families whose bread-winners have been killed or incapacitated in the war, and to furnish engineers and agricultural experts to assist France in reconstruction problems.

November 8.—Complete unofficial election returns assure a Republican majority in the next Congress of at least two in the Senate and not less than forty-five in the House.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, issues an appeal to all women's organizations to demand adequate representation on the prospective peace commission.

The National Foreign Trade Council holds its annual meeting in New York and urges a government maritime policy that will insure the future of the American merchant marine and the kind of peace that will end economic warfare between nations.

The Street Cleaning Commissioner reports that the "property snowfall" launched from the sky-scraper windows in New York yesterday as a peace celebration consumed 155 tons of paper and cost the city $80,000 to clean up.

A meeting called in New York City by the American Defense Society, and attended by a large number of representative men and women, protests against Germany's attempt to force Hun-made toys on this country, and begins plans for a nation-wide movement for an absolute boycott of all German goods.

November 9.—The Navy Department issues an order discontinuing, until further notice, all Sunday work in navy-yards and shore stations.

The Food Administration asks the American people to discontinue afternoon teas, theater supper parties, and all meals, except the usual three a day. The appeal states that the conservation of cereals and sugar is now of vital importance.

Washington announces that immediate arrangements are to be made by the American and Allied governments for supplying food to the people of northern France and Belgium and the demoralized civilian populations in southern Europe.

Fearing an imminent slump in prices when peace comes, bituminous coal-producers ask the Fuel Administration to have price-fixing continued for a year after the armistice is signed.

The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury tells the Association of Life Agency Officers in Chicago that it has cost the Government only $1,500,000 to write $36,250,000,000 of life-insurance on the lives of soldiers and sailors within the last year. Ninety-five per cent. of the men in the Army and Navy are insured.

At the request of the French Government, states a Washington dispatch, the United States will send a housing commission to France to advise and assist in the rebuilding of French areas destroyed by the Germans.

November 10.—The United War Work Campaign starts throughout the country to raise a fund of $170,500,000 to add to the comfort and happiness of soldiers and sailors.

The National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. reports that up to July 31, the organization handled $54,354,034 in running its various enterprises in aid of American fighters.

November 11.—All outstanding draft calls are canceled and the November calls are set aside. This order affects more than 500,000 men.

November 12.—The War Industries Board announces that all industries whose output was curtailed in the interest of the nation's war-program may increase their output 50 per cent. of the amount of restriction imposed by the Board.

Secretary McAdoo warns the public that taxes will be necessarily high for many years to pay off war-debts and that additional government loans will be required.

The Director-General of the Emergency Fleet Corporation states that the signing of the armistice will not affect the Government's ship-building program, which "will be the biggest factor in tiding over the period between war-production and peace conditions."

Orders to stop the issuance of new commissions in the Army and the promotion of men already in the service are given by Secretary of War Baker.

Double Returns.—I dug up my last ten-spot and I put it in a bond, and Baker put it into shells and sent it o'er the pond. A Pershing lad picked up a shell and stuck it in a gun that sent it screeching through the sky with message for the Hun. The shell arrived in Fritzie's "midst" just as his German finger reached out to fire a shell of gas and give our boys a "blinger." That *Boche* shell will never start to gas a Yankee boy; and every time I miss that ten my heart's a well of joy. I know I only loaned it and it's going to be paid back, but I'd be glad to lose it, just to give the Hun that crack.—*H. B. Milward, in Over the Top.*

WARNING!

BEWARE OF SUBSCRIPTION SWINDLERS!

Swindlers are at work throughout the country soliciting subscriptions for popular periodicals. We urge that no money be paid to strangers even tho they exhibit printed matter apparently authorizing them to represent us, and especially when they offer cut rates or a bonus. THE LITERARY DIGEST mailing list showing dates of expiration of subscriptions is never given out to any one for collection of renewals. Better send subscriptions direct, or postpone giving your order until you can make inquiry. If you have reason to suspect that the members of your community are being swindled, notify your chief of police or sheriff, and the publishers, and arrange another interview with the agent at which you can take such action jointly as may seem proper.

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These Rare Havanas

were originally made up for my private use from the choicest leaf obtainable in the mountainous district of Cuba—the Vuelta district. Friends soon insisted that I include them in my buying. As others learned of these super-delightful smokes, they, too, wanted my brand.

This demand kept a friend busy buying the selected leaf I used. Being a connoisseur, he accepted only the cream of the crop. Now thousands of men smoke my monogram brand and I give my whole time to the enormous business that has resulted.

A Real Thrift Smoke

I Save You Many Profits

Cigar value is limited to quality. Prices that exceed that value include many profits and many expenses—salaries of salesmen and their expenses, store upkeep and other items. I save you all these. You cannot buy my cigars in any store. I deal direct only. You get these savings.

For The Fighters, Too

I have recently received many orders for J. R.W. Havanas to be sent direct to "our boys" in camp. These orders have come from my regular customers—men who know and appreciate a rare smoke. Their thoughtfulness might well be followed by you.

Take advantage of my free offer. Try five free. Decide for yourself. Then order for yourself and "the boys" you are so proud of. Prices today are $5.50 for 100 or $2.85 for 50. War conditions, of course, make these prices subject to change, so I would advise quick action.

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J.R.W.
HABANA

First Five FREE!
Just to convince you that you cannot duplicate these cigars for twice the cost—smoke five at *my* expense. Merely send 10c for packing, postage and revenue, with your letterhead, business card or reference.

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Buy a jar of Ingram's Therapeutic Shaving Cream from your druggist for 50c. Mail us the carton, with his name, and receive free a 25c package of Ingram's Zodenta, for the teeth. If your druggist is not supplied mail the 50c to us and receive the jar of Ingram's Therapeutic Shaving Cream with the Zodenta.

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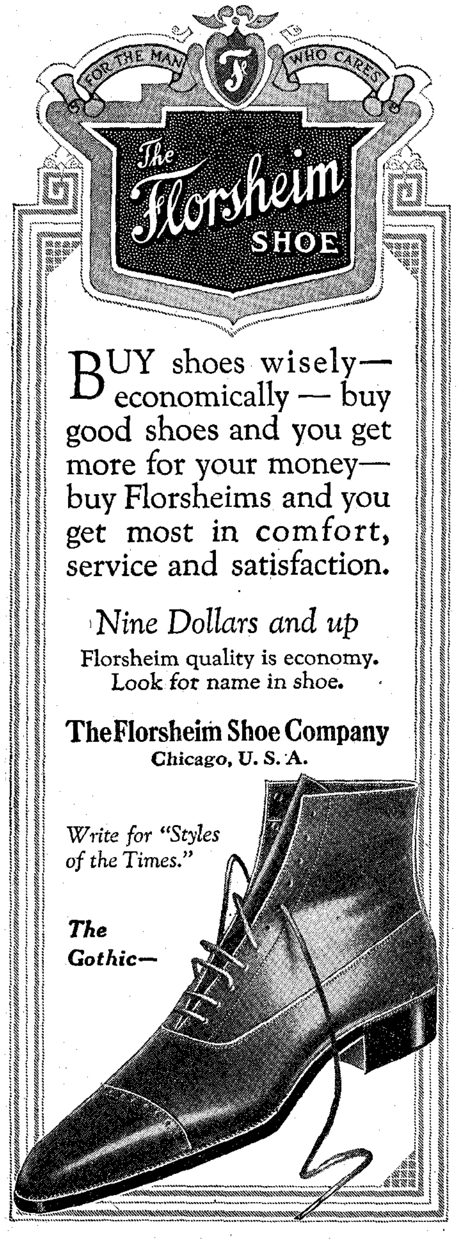

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Bonds are secured by first mortgages on improved farms in the best agricultural sections of Oklahoma.

We have loaned over $3,000,000.00 without a cent of loss to any investor.

Bonds mature in 2, 3, and 5 years and can be had in denominations of $100.00, $500.00 and $1000.00—interest payable semi-annually.

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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

A FOUR YEARS' SURVEY OF THE COST OF LIVING IN THIS COUNTRY

ON a basis of family budgets divided under five heads—food, shelter, clothing, fuel and light, and sundries—the National Industrial Conference Board, after a country-wide survey, recently published its conclusions for the four years' period, July, 1914–June, 1918. Taking into consideration all of the factors in the problem, it says "the evidence points strongly to the conclusion that for the great majority of American communities the average increase for the period lies between 50 per cent. and 55 per cent." Clothing showed the most marked advance—77 per cent.—but quantitatively this was less important than the 62 per cent. increase in the cost of food, "since food represents about 43 per cent. of the average expenditure, while clothing represents only 13 per cent."

Attention is called in the report to the important fact that it has been "a common practise to base conclusions regarding changes in the cost of living on the wholesale prices of a number of articles, some of which enter directly, but many only indirectly, into the budget of the average family." Hence the report emphasizes a statement that "changes in wholesale prices and changes in the cost of living are by no means synonymous." For example, while leather goes into shoes, lumber into houses, cattle and grain into foodstuffs, and chemicals into a large variety of articles of common use, "changes in the wholesale prices of such primary articles are not a fair indication of changes in the cost of the final products." Wholesale prices may be a satisfactory measure of market conditions, but taken alone "they are not a reliable index of changes in prices to the retail purchaser, especially in the times of rapidly rising prices." It is further pointed out that the advance in wholesale prices is not reflected in retail prices until months later, which gives another reason why an inaccurate indication of changes is given when the increased cost of foodstuffs to the consumer is measured by wholesale prices.

In reaching 52.3 per cent. as the amount of increase in the cost of living for the four years' period, the expenditures of 11,000 families were considered. Following is a table in which besides the 52.3 per cent. for all items entering into the family budget, the percentage for rent, clothing, fuel, and light, and sundries are given:

Budget Item	*Per Cent. Distribution of Family Expenditure*	*Per Cent. Inc. in Cost Dur'g War-Period to June, 1918*	*Per Cent. Increase as Related to Total Budget*
All items............	100.0	....	52.3
Food..............	43.1	62	26.7
Rent..............	17.7	15	2.7
Clothing..........	13.2	77	10.2
Fuel and light........	5.6	45	2.5
Sundries............	20.4	50	10.2

In some comments on these percentages, the report remarks that in order to measure precisely the changes in the cost of the various items making up the family budget it would be necessary for the standard of living to have remained constant, which has not been the case, because official regulations such as those of the Food and Fuel Administrations, patriotic impulses to thrift, economies forced by necessity, the tendency to raise standards as wages have advanced, and other influences "have inevitably brought about considerable alterations in the scale in living." As far as possible, the same standards were observed in making comparisons, the disturbing influences injected into the problem by the war having been minimized so far as were reasonably possible. Analyzing the averages, the report says:

"When the war started, at the end of July, 1914, retail prices of food were slightly higher than in immediately preceding months. In August and September they continued to advance, but in the latter part of the year they fell, not to mount so high again until January, 1916. During 1916 they rose more rapidly, and this upward movement continued in 1917 and 1918. Between the outbreak of the war in July, 1914, and June, 1918, retail food prices advanced 59 per cent. Between June, 1914, and June, 1918, the increase was 64 per cent. Taking the average price of food for the entire year 1913 as 100, the average price in June, 1918, was 162, an increase of 62 per cent."

As to different sections of the country, it is shown in the report that a fair similarity of increase prevailed. With the following items included in the calculation, tea, coffee, sugar, bacon, cheese, butter, eggs, milk, potatoes, flour, bread, beef, mutton, veal, and pork, the increase in price of these articles, combined, was as shown in the following table for a selected number of States:

State	*Locality*	*Per Cent. Inc.*	*State*	*Locality*	*Per Cent. Inc.*
California	A	50.9	Maryland	I	56.7
Colorado	B	55.4	Montana	J	60.6
	C	33.4	Nebraska	K	34.9
	D	36.7	New Jersey	L	56.5
	E	58.2	Texas	M	45.9
	F	49.5	Utah	N	62.5
Idaho	G	55.4		O	64.8
Illinois	H	47.2	Washington	P	38.6

Inquiries were made among real-estate associations and brokers and others in a large number of industrial cities as to rent increases. The conclusion reached was that rent constitutes from 12 to 20 per cent. of the total annual expenditures of a representative wage-earner's family, a working average being fixt at 17.65 per cent., and that on the whole an estimate of 15 per cent. increase in the rent of workingmen's houses would be high enough, "except for communities subject to peculiar conditions."

No authoritative record covering increases in clothing prices was available, and therefore an original investigation had to be undertaken. This was carried on by means of a questionnaire addrest to retail merchants in representative cities, manufacturers' and jobbers' associations, commercial and trade papers, and by field investigations. Twenty-five articles in common use were chosen as likely to show the general trend of prices. Questionnaires were sent to 106 retail stores in forty-five cities. The replies being geographically grouped to cover the Eastern, Middle-Western, Far-Western, and Southern sections. It appears that budgets for a wage-earner and his wife showed increased costs averaging from 73.3 to 80.6 per cent. for the man's and 71.4 to 78.7 for the woman's wearing apparel. The report adds:

"It is evident that the price of every article important in the clothing budget of the average family increased greatly

Get more work out of your clothes

CLOTHES are like men in the service they render; some do so much work and do it so well they're cheap at $50; others are a waste at $25. There is no place in the world these days for a wasteful man—nor for wasteful clothes either.

Save money for yourself and release labor and material for war work by getting all-wool clothes that last. Don't buy until you need clothes; you won't need them so often if they're good ones.

Hart Schaffner & Marx

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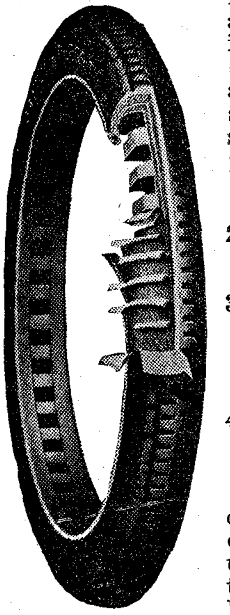
CAN'T PUNCTURE
NOR BLOW OUT

DAYTON AIRLESS TIRES in the past 6 years have been used by thousands of owners of light passenger and delivery cars in all parts of the civilized world, and have conclusively demonstrated:



1st—They can't puncture nor blowout.
2nd—They ride as smoothly as pneumatics.
3rd—They give much longer wear than the average pneumatic.
4th—They absolutely will not injure the car.

They have been endorsed by 50,000 or more satisfied users including the late George Westinghouse and Edward Grey, formerly Chief Engineer of the Ford Motor Company.

Piers of live, elastic rubber built about one inch apart inside the casing and vulcanized or welded to it take the place of an inner tube.

Nothing can happen but wear.

We have standardized on 30 x 3 and 30 x 3½ and the price is right.

We sell direct where we have no dealer.

We want an exclusive dealer in every county—tire experience not necessary. Excellent chance to build up in a protected territory a very profitable business either by itself or as a side line.

THE DAYTON RUBBER MFG. CO., DAYTON, OHIO

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

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Please send without obligation booklet and information on Dayton Airless Tires as checked below:

............For Ford pleasure cars.
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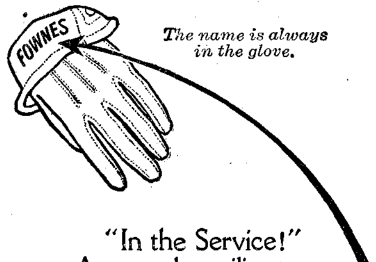
STANDARD DICTIONARY superiority quickly becomes plain to the man or woman who investigates.



The name is always in the glove.

"In the Service!" Among the military, as with glove wearers generally, FOWNES is reputedly *the* standard of glove quality and value. Leather, fur, silk or fabric.

At the Principal Shops.

American art and skill have produced FILOSETTE surpassing any fabric glove imported before the war.

FOWNES

between 1914 and 1918. The price of yard goods showed the greatest advance. Cotton fabrics have mounted higher in price than have woolens, and the cheaper grades of all fabrics advanced more than the finer and more expensive grades. Increases in the price of wearing apparel seem to have been greatest for work-clothes and for the less expensive clothing. Hosiery and underwear advanced in price more than outer garments and furnishings, with the exception of shoes and gloves. Considering all of these factors in connection with the price data and trial budgets, it appears that a fair estimate of the increase in the cost of clothing for a wage-earner's family between July, 1914, and June, 1918, would be 70 per cent. to 80 per cent. As the increase for lower-cost budgets tends to approach 80 per cent. rather than 70 per cent., the average increase has been placed at 77 per cent."

A general summary is given of changes in the cost of living among industrial workers as presented by the Railroad Wage Commission for the period between December, 1915, and the end of April, 1918, as follows:

	Per Cent.
For families with incomes up to $600	43
For families with incomes from $600 to $1,000	41
For families with incomes from $1,000 to $2,000	40

By the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen the advance in living costs between 1914 and 1917 was placed at 43 per cent. Conditions among ship-building workers on the Pacific coast, as arrived at by the United States Shipping Board, indicated that between June, 1916, and February, 1918, living costs had gone up 46 per cent. A table is given which shows relative increase in the cost of food as measured by wholesale and retail prices for the past six years.

Year and Month	*Relative Wholesale Price of*		*Relative Retail Price of Food*
	Farm Products	*Food, Etc.*	
1913			
Average for year	100	100	100
January	97	99	98
April	97	96	98
July	101	101	100
October	103	102	104
1914			
Average for year	103	103	102
January	101	102	104
April	103	95	97
July	104	103	102
October	103	107	105
1915			
Average for year	105	104	101
January	102	106	103
April	107	105	99
July	108	104	100
October	105	104	103
1916			
Average for year	122	126	114
January	108	114	107
April	114	117	109
July	118	121	111
October	136	140	121
1917			
Average for year	188	177	146
January	147	150	128
April	180	182	145
July	198	180	146
October	207	183	157
1918			
January	208	188	160
April	217	179	154

OUR ALARMING TENDENCY TOWARD INFLATION

The National City Bank, in one of its recent bulletins, discusses the strong tendency toward inflation discoverable in the condition of our twelve Federal Reserve banks. Members of the system have express some alarm over the rapid increase in bank loans. The writer in this bulletin intimates that the pace at which the country has been recently traveling in this direction "is beginning to rival that of Germany, tho, of course, the credit situation here has not as yet come to the pass it has there." He says further:

"On June 21 the twelve Federal Reserve banks held bills discounted to the amount of $1,086,023,000 and government securities to the amount of $259,066,000. On

Salesmen
Wanted—
For Balance of 1918 and 1919

R. G. SMYTHE.

Men like Mr. R. G. Smythe, who in June made $500; in July made $900, and whose average monthly commission for the six months ended October, 1918, was $508.00.

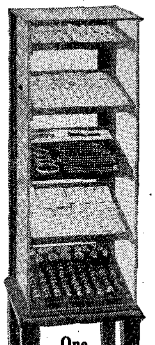
Previous experience is desirable, but not necessary. Some of the best producers on the Bixler force are men whose past experience has been different, such as merchants, real estate and insurance salesmen, etc. The Bixler line offers remarkable possibilities right now—especially to men who have energy and determination.

BIXLER
STAPLE JEWELRY
Guaranteed

Men and women who have never had the opportunity before of satisfying their desire for better things are now able to purchase whatever their fancy dictates. One of our Departments well selected and displayed can be easily handled by any merchant with good profit to himself and satisfaction to his customers.

Our new co-operative proposition just completed is of great interest to dealers in any line, especially drug, clothing, dry goods, millinery, variety, general store, grocery, hardware, and even the shoe trade.

Our plan is liberal. Profits are unusual. The demand is constant. The goods are staple. They are essential. They are necessary—articles used by everyone. No novelties or fads, but popular-priced articles in everyday demand, *sold under an absolute guarantee.*



One of the Bixler Display Cases

We employ salesmen on commission basis. Commission allowed on re-orders. We advance money for expense.

This is a dignified and substantial proposition for business men, in every section, whose activities have been interrupted by the war. You need no experience to sell our line. All details sent on request. Address R. J. Gillett, General Manager,

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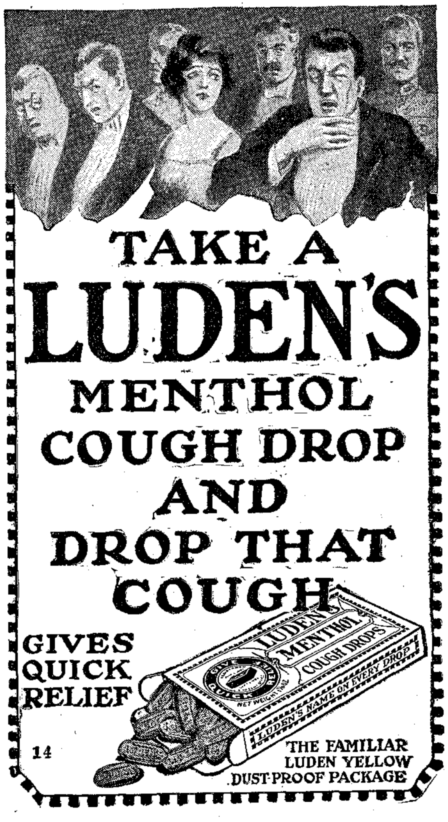
DEALERS—May we send you full information regarding our liberal co-operative proposition? You will find *it interesting from the standpoint of* profits.

"THE INFLUENCE OF THE MIND ON THE BODY." A most interesting little volume on a widely discussed topic, by the famous Dr. Paul Du Bois of the University of Berne. 60 cts. net; by mail, 64 cts. Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-60 Fourth Ave., New York



TAKE A LUDEN'S MENTHOL COUGH DROP AND DROP THAT COUGH

GIVES QUICK RELIEF

14

THE FAMILIAR LUDEN YELLOW DUST-PROOF PACKAGE

October 25 these items had risen to $1,944,787,000 and $450,311,000. Their consolidated cash reserve against note and deposit liabilities on June 21 was 61.7 per cent. and on October 25 it was 49.6 per cent. The member banks reporting to the Federal Reserve Board held $1,582,211,000 of government securities on June 21, and $2,539,109,000 of such securities on October 25. Their loans and investments outside of war and government financing were $10,328,617,000 on June 21, and $10,507,763,000 on October 25.

"This is inflation at a galloping pace. The growth of loans means more than one-time use of the new purchasing power, for the payments return to the banks as deposits in other accounts and become purchasing power to the new owners, and so are passed on indefinitely until some one checks on them to pay a debt. An attempt to use more purchasing power, if unaccompanied by a corresponding increase of productive capacity, means higher prices; in other words, inflation. There will be more of it when subscribers to the Fourth Loan borrow to make their payments. It is not pleasant to watch it, but we should watch it. We have not gone as far as Germany, but Germany never traveled faster. After the war, earnings will have to be diverted from productive use to sponge out this indebtedness, a payment without return because the return has been had.

"The improvement in the war-situation has naturally affected the stock market favorably and a moderate rise has occurred in stocks most likely to benefit by peace, the railways among them. As speculation in stocks would be unwelcome at this time, the New York banks at the recommendation of the Money Committee have put in force a rule that the minimum margin upon loans secured by stocks shall be raised from 20 to 30 per cent. and given notice that if this is not sufficient to check the rise of loans of this class further steps will be taken."

THE WORLD'S FINANCIAL RECONSTRUCTION AND OUR PART IN IT

It is declared by a writer in *The Wall Street Journal* that the end of the war means the coming of "one of the most interesting developments known in financial history." Financial waste and emergency measures more or less ephemeral have prevailed since the war began; but now must come a "reconstruction that will last." While developments will not come quickly nor will they be so dramatic as those which occurred during the war, they will be none the less important. But what happened during the war was not altogether financial waste. A great upheaval took place in the world of finance. Credit resources were brought to the fore and nations established on a financial basis of far-reaching importance, but of a kind that had only a secondary place before.

The war has turned the United States from a debtor to a creditor nation. Formerly we owed abroad something like $4,000,000,000, about three-quarters of which sum we have bought back. Moreover, Europe now owes us about $9,000,000,000 — on private account, about $2,000,000,000 in securities, in United States Government, obligations over $7,000,000,000. The world is under obligations to us in interest alone of between $400,000,000 and $500,000,000 a year. We must add to this not only our usual credit balance in world-trade, but the fact that for several years our manufacturers and exports will be stimulated by the demand for goods in the rehabilitation of Europe. For years to come we will be able to count on an annual credit balance of from $1,500,000,000 to $2,000,000,000

Smile
Smile
Smile
GEM DAMASKEENE BLADES 7
MILITARY Nº 7

Khaki Service Outfit

GEM DAMASKEENE RAZOR

Who smiles while shaving?—the man with a **GEM**—however stiff his beard. Smiles over his **GEM Service Outfit** in its neat, compact little khaki case—Smiles on the hike at its feather-weight—Smiles in the trenches as he shows it to his comrades—Smiles because he knows that in that little case are seven of those wonderful **GEM Blades,** which guarantee a quick, comfortable shave any time, anywhere—use a **GEM** and smile.

Brighten his X'mas with a GEM

$1.00 GEM Outfit Complete

Complete Compact

Outfit with Trench Mirror $1.35

Add 50c to above prices, for Canada

Gem Cutlery Company, Inc., New York
Canadian Branch, 591 St. Catherine Street, W., Montreal

a year. That annual indebtedness Europe can not possibly settle, so that we shall have to leave our money abroad, invested in foreign securities or otherwise participating in foreign industries, all of which will "continue to build up our credit position in world-finance." The war has placed us in the same position England was in, an exceptional credit position which gave her control of world-finance. The writer says further:

> "The United States will not, of course, have the financial field to herself. Altho England is saddled with a heavy debt, it is not to be supposed that she will remain prostrate. On the contrary, the burden will stimulate her to greater efforts, just as after the Napoleonic Wars the debt she incurred then brought her to the fore in the financial field. The French people have lived up to their reputation of thriftiness and the French Government has been highly conservative in the handling of its finances. It is said that the French Government has been for some time buying up its obligations in foreign markets, notably in London and New York. Much of the advance in the price of French war-issues in this country lately has been due to this shrewd action of the French. Italy, tho a much poorer country, relatively, than her two great Allies in Europe, is better off financially to-day than she was four years ago. Her bankers have built up connections in London and New York which will stand her in good stead for years to come.
>
> "With the defeat of the Central Powers there is brought to ruin a country that occupied the third place in the world, from the point of national wealth and resources. What the state of Germany's finances is at present is uncertain. What they will be in the future is mere guesswork. With her foreign trade gone, her people loaded with the obligations of a discredited Government, and with the prospects of an enormous indemnity, Germany's financial greatness can be nothing but a byword for generations to come. The same may be said of Austria."

PLAYING CARDS
U.S. FLYING ACE
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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

To Several Correspondents:—The pronunciation of the word *armistice* is *ar'mi-stis* (*a* as in *art, i* as in *habit, i* as in *hit*), the stress being placed upon the first syllable. It is never correctly pronounced *ar″mi-stis'* (*a* as in *artistic, i* as in *hit, i* as in *police*), nor *ar-mis'tis* (*a* as in *artistic, i*'s as in *hit*) by persons of refined diction to-day.

"S. F. A.," Cameron, Tex.—"(1) Please tell me the meaning of the expression, 'Between the walnuts and the wine.' (2) Can you tell me anything about the English ballad 'Greensleeves'?"

(1) The expression to which you refer is "Across the walnuts and the wine," and refers to postprandial remarks or discussions, and to stories told while the nuts and wine are being passed toward the close of a dinner. You will find it used by Tennyson in "The Miller's Daughter," 4th stanza. (2) "The New International Encyclopedia" (Volume 10) gives the following: "*Greensleeves.* An old English ballad, first printed in 1580 as 'A New Northern Dittye of the Lady Greene Sleeves,' tho the ballad was popular before that time. It appeared in 'A Handful of Pleasant Delites,' 1584, as 'A New Courtly Sonet of the Lady Greensleeves, to the new tune of Greensleeves.' The lively tune, the air of 'Christmas comes but once a year,' has been popular since the time of Elizabeth. Shakespeare mentions it twice in 'The Merry Wives of Windsor.' The words are found in Child's 'English and Scottish Ballads,' and the tune in Chappel's 'Old English Popular Music' (1893)."

To Several Correspondents.—"Spanish influenza" is a very old complaint. It is "epidemic catarrh characterized by acute inflammation of the mucous membrane of the air-passages, attended by severe constitutional disturbances, followed by great debility, sometimes continuing for several months." It is moderately infectious and is caused by the *Bacillus influenzæ*, and has been known as a catarrhal disease since 1323.

In Andrew Jackson's time (1829) it was known as "Jackson's itch." When Tyler was in the political arena his opponents called it "Tyler's grippe"—a name of which the latter word has survived for years and is still in use in our own time. This word "grippe" is one of the French names for influenza. To the Russians it is known as the "Chinese catarrh." The Germans were wont to call it the Russian pest. The Italians appropriately call it the German disease, for it reached them through Teutonic sources; and the French called it also the Italian fever, no doubt associating it with the Roman fever and Spanish catarrh, but to them belongs the credit of introducing the term "influenza" as a generic name. This they are said to have done in the seventeenth century, when they attributed the disease to certain astronomical influences.

"H. C. F.," Altoona, Pa.—The plural of *souvenir* is formed by adding *s* to the singular.

"W. N. G.," St. Marys, Pa.—"Please distinguish between the words *invoice, bill,* and *statement,* as used in the ordinary course of business."

An *invoice* is "a list sent to a purchaser, factor, consignee, etc., containing the items, together with the prices and charges, of merchandise sent or to be sent to him." A *bill* is "a statement of an account or of money due; a paper setting forth the amount of a debt, as for goods delivered or services rendered." A *statement* is "a copy or summary of an account covering a stated period," or "a summary of assets and liabilities, as of a bank or firm."

"S. C.," Fort Deposit, Ala.—"Is the following sentence correct, 'Why do the United States think it best to purchase a canal route?'"

The usage as indicated by the official documents promulgated is our guide for referring to "The United States" in the plural. If you will read the Declaration of Independence and examine the Constitution of the United States, you will find therein ample justification for this, which is certainly preferable to the anomalous use of the singular affected by persons who have not investigated the subject.

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